Trade and Industry

INCORPORATING THE BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL
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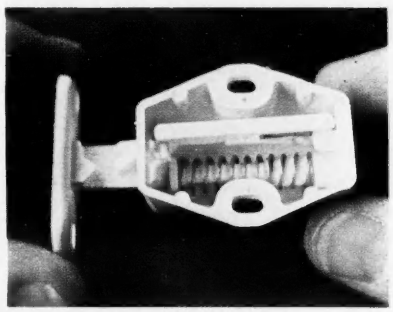

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Any late announcements not indexed on this page will be found at the top of the following page.

Front cover photograph

Our cover shows scenes from the new Patent Office film, 'Talking of Patents', which was released in London yesterday (March 2) at a press preview at which it was introduced by Mr. Nicholas Ridley, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, Department of Trade and Industry, who has a special responsibility for the Patent Office. 'Talking of Patents', 16 mm in colour, runs for 15 minutes and brings to the attention of smaller and medium-sized firms, and research organizations, the advantages of patent protection and also how they can benefit from the technical knowledge contained in patents which is available through the Patent Office information retrieval service. The film can be hired from the Central Film Library, Government Building, Bromyard Avenue, Acton, London, W3 7JB, or from its affiliated libraries in Scotland and Wales.

LATE ANNOUNCEMENTS

Republic of South Africa: Merchandise Marks

SOUTH AFRICAN *Government Gazette* notice No. 195 of February 12 indicates that consideration is being given to the prohibition under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1941, of the use of the letters RSA in connection with any trade, business, profession or occupation or in connection with a trade mark, mark or trade description applied to goods, without the prior written authority of the Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs.

Interested persons are invited to submit representations to the Secretary for Commerce, Private Bag 84, Pretoria, before March 14.

Inquiries may be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2274).

Sinking of Greek Ship off Folkestone

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT was issued by the Department of Trade and Industry on February 28;

'The Department of Trade and Industry is most concerned that another ship which appeared to be Greek has sunk with loss of life off Folkestone apparently after collision with the wreck of the Texaco Caribbean or the Brandenburg which lie outside United Kingdom territorial waters. This accident should not have occurred. The perimeter of the wreck area was marked by buoys and a Trinity House lightship was in position as a warning. Moreover warning notices had been issued repeatedly to traffic to steer clear of the wrecks.

'Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Trade, who is responsible for shipping, has today called for urgent talks with Trinity House and others concerned about measures which are being taken to remove them. Wreck removals is unfortunately a difficult and lengthy task particularly in view of the weather and the strong tides in the area.'

Earlier payment of investment grants

MR. JOHN DAVIES, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, made the following statement in parliament on February 26 in answer to a request to accelerate the payment of investment grants due to claimants bearing in mind, amongst other things, the failure of Rolls Royce:

'I have decided that investment grants payments relating to capital expenditure in the quarter April to June 1970 will be paid one month earlier: that is from March 1, 1971 instead of from April 1. This acceleration in grant payment will be made in respect of all claimants and will provide some £10 million to £20 million extra cash flow to industry in the month of March. Additionally, payment of claims in respect of expenditure incurred July 1 to October 26, 1970 will be brought forward by three months to begin on April 1, 1971, which will increase the cash available to industry in the periods to the end of June by up to a further £30 million. I believe that this bringing forward of payments which would eventually be due to industry in any case will be helpful in the context of current liquidity problems.'

European Communities: temporary suspension of import duties. The heading to Table II of the notice on temporary suspension of import duties in the EEC (page 494 of this issue) should read:

'(Suspensions for the period January 1 to December 31, 1971)'.

Index to Statistics published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY incorporating the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

All dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*

Title	*Last Published*
Air transport:	
Aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	18 Nov. 1970
Air miss reports (A)	1 April 1970
Mileage and traffic (A)	29 April 1970
Trade by air (6-M)	30 Sept. 1970
Balance of payments:	
Civil aviation (Q)	28 Oct. 1970
Trends in invisible transactions (Q)	16 Dec. 1970
UK balance of payments (Q)	23 Dec. 1970
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	17 Feb. 1971
Business names registered (A)	27 Jan. 1971
Capital expenditure:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	12 Aug. 1970
Industry's capital expenditure (Q)	20 Jan. 1971
Industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	20 Jan. 1971
Catering trades turnover (M)	17 Feb. 1971
Chemicals industry (Q)	17 Feb. 1971
Companies:	
Acquisitions and mergers (Q)	10 Feb. 1971
New companies registered:	
Gt. Britain (M)	17 Feb. 1971
N. Ireland (M)	This week
Computers:	
UK computer market (Q)	13 Jan. 1971
Construction work overseas (A)	14 Oct. 1970
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	10 Feb. 1971
International trade credit (A)	15 April 1970
ECGD business (Q)	This week
Electronics capital equipment deliveries, research and development (Q)	27 Jan. 1971
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries and orders (M)	24 Feb. 1971
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	10 Feb. 1971
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	6 Jan. 1971
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	23 July 1970
Registration of films (A)	24 Feb. 1971
Trends in film going (A)	22 July 1970
Food:	
Consumption levels (A)	24 Feb. 1971
Household consumption (Q)	23 Dec. 1970
Footwear industry orders and deliveries (M)	27 Jan. 1971
Foreign trade:	
EFTA trade (Q)	9 Dec. 1970
Industrial countries trade and production (Q)	10 Feb. 1971
World exports of manufactures (A)	30 Sept. 1970
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Direct exports (A)	This week
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	24 Feb. 1971
Value of overseas trade (M)	17 Feb. 1971
Value of overseas trade: analysis of trends (Q)	4 Nov. 1970
Gold and convertible currency reserves (M)	10 Feb. 1971
Hairdressing trades turnover (M)	17 Feb. 1971
Hire Purchase:	
Assets and liabilities of finance houses (Q)	18 Nov. 1970
Business (M)	10 Feb. 1971
Industrial building (Q)	10 Feb. 1971
Industrial development certificates refused (A)	22 July 1970
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	27 Jan. 1971
Wales index (Q)	17 Feb. 1971
Insurance companies assets (A)	19 Aug. 1970
Investment:	
Book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	23 Sept. 1970
Investment and earnings overseas (A)	8 April 1971
Laundries and dry cleaners turnover (M)	17 Feb. 1971
Machine tools deliveries and orders (Q)	24 Feb. 1971
Man-made fibres:	
Analysis of production (A)	17 Feb. 1971
Analysis of production (Q)	17 Feb. 1971
Deliveries (Q)	17 Feb. 1971
Production (M)	17 Feb. 1971
Volume of production (M)	17 Feb. 1971
Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	This week
Motor trades turnover (M)	24 Feb. 1971
Office development permits (Q)	30 Dec. 1970
Partnerships registered (A)	8 April 1970
Pension funds: assets (A)	19 Aug. 1970
Retail prices index (M)	This week
Retail trades:	
Index nos. (M)	10 Feb. 1971
N. Ireland index (M)	20 Jan. 1971
Royalty transactions (A)	25 May 1970
Shipping:	
Movement at UK ports (M)	10 Feb. 1971
Nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	10 Feb. 1971
Steel consumption (Q)	23 Dec. 1970
Stocks:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	12 Aug. 1970
Industry's stocks (Q)	20 Jan. 1971
Retail (M)	17 Feb. 1971
Television:	
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	27 July 1970
Textiles:	
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	27 Jan. 1971
Cotton production (M)	27 Jan. 1971
Hosiery production (M)	24 Feb. 1971
Wholesale houses sales (M)	20 Jan. 1971
Wool exports (Q)	25 Nov. 1970
Wool output (M)	27 Jan. 1971
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	23 Sept. 1970
UK tourist traffic (M)	10 Feb. 1971
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	24 Feb. 1971
Index nos. (M)	17 Feb. 1971

Department of Trade and Industry Organizations, etc.

Subjects	*Last Published*
DTI addresses (former BOT offices)	19 Aug. 1970
DTI Regional Directors (Export)	24 Feb. 1971
British Commercial representatives overseas	13 Jan. 1971
Customs notices of interest to exporters	This week
Directory of DTI (formerly BOT) departments and their work	8 April 1970
ECGD local offices	20 Jan. 1971
Half-yearly index – Oct.-Dec. 1970	17 Dec. 1971
Official receivers' offices	20 May 1970
Programme of trade promotions	This week
Release dates of economic statistics	24 Feb. 1971

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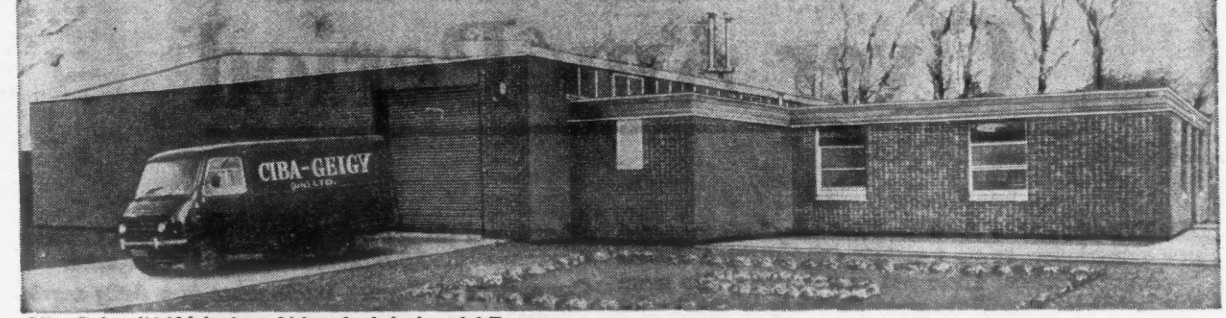

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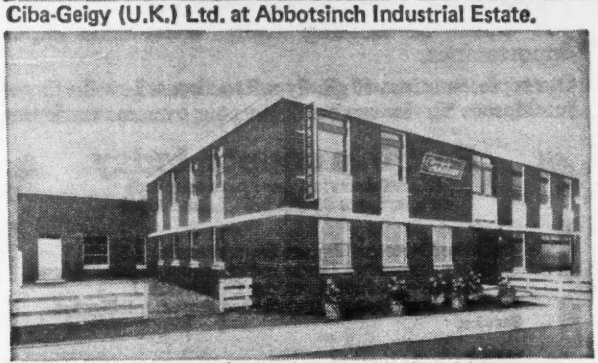

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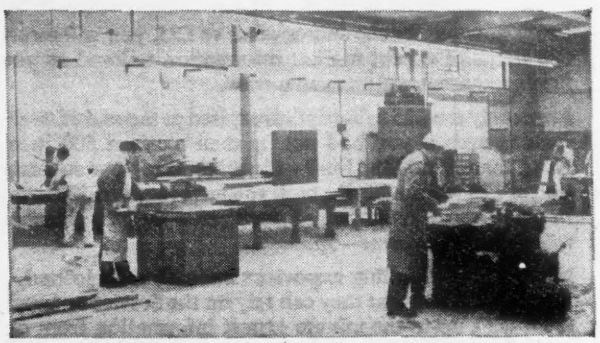

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TRADE WITH CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA — 9

The Dominican Republic—an economy restored

By G. E. Cheesman, First Secretary and Consul at Santo Domingo

The Dominican Republic is scarcely an exporter's Eldorado, but more British firms might profit from taking a closer look at it. Its market image took a severe beating during and after the Civil War of 1965, and recovery has been slow, but there are grounds for thinking that a brighter economic future lies ahead. This article attempts to set the scene and indicate the growth sectors.

The local economy

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC'S economy is largely based on agricultural production (25 per cent of GDP), and agricultural products are responsible for nearly 90 per cent of the country's export earnings. The four main export crops are sugar (over 55 per cent of total exports), coffee, cocoa and tobacco. The health of the economy depends to a significant extent on adequate rainfall and a large quota in the United States sugar market. Drought in 1967/68 had a serious effect on economic recovery, whereas ideal weather during the last two years brought bumper crops which coincided with generous United States sugar quotas. Excellent crops are forecast again this year and sugar sales prospects are hopeful.

Major investment projects

The other noteworthy sectors of the economy are industry (16 per cent of GDP), transport and communications, construction and mining – each of which grew by approximately 10 per cent in 1969 and were continuing to expand at a similar rate in 1970. Mining output will receive a large boost next year from the operations of the Falconbridge ferro-nickel mining and extraction complex (a United States $200 million investment) which is now under construction. Further benefits will come from three other major investment projects now under way – the Shell oil refinery (US$30 million), the Nestlé General milk products plant (US$5 million) and a new cement plant (US$4 million) – and from numerous smaller light industries which are springing up with aid from development loans.

Economic recovery has been aided by the relative political stability introduced and maintained by the government of President Balaguer, re-elected last year for another four-year term. Fiscal management has improved and revenues are growing. Government current expenditure has been firmly held down, whereas capital expenditure has risen significantly. Substantial investments in the public sector have been directed chiefly to agriculture (including dams for irrigation), communications and industry, with about one-quarter going to social services, e.g. housing and potable water supplies.

For most of the last decade the economy has been plagued with serious balance of payments deficits, but in 1969 and 1970 higher agricultural production and increased sugar sales to the United States market turned the tide and resulted in payments surpluses. Whether this trend will continue depends very much on a continued and substantial inflow of foreign investment capital and on the size of the basic quota allocated to the Dominican Republic when the United States Sugar Act is revised later this year. Meanwhile, although the omens for further economic improvement are reasonably hopeful, trade and payments prospects inevitably remain uncertain.

Mr. G. E. Cheesman, the author of this article, will be in the United Kingdom on leave in March and will be glad to meet exporters interested in the Dominican Republic market. Please contact EPD Division (Telephone 01-222 7877, Ext. 2872).

The foreign trade picture

In 1969 total imports were valued at US$210 million; exports at US$184 million. Imports and exports have risen annually since the Civil War and in 1969 both passed the peaks of the prewar boom. The principal imports are non-electric machinery, foodstuffs, motor vehicles, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, combustibles, iron and steel and electric machinery.

The dominant trading partner for many years has been the United States which supplies about 50 per cent of imports and takes about 80 per cent of exports.

Our slice of the cake is meagre. In absolute terms Britain's exports increased slightly between 1966-69, but our percentage share of the market fell by several decimal points. Our exports in 1969 were worth £2.8 million (US$6.7 million), equivalent to 3.2 per cent of the market. It would have been more if some serious delivery delays could have been eliminated. For decades we have been content to jog along with 4-5 per cent of the market, but now even this modest share is being eroded.

Our main trading competitors, apart from the United States, are Germany and Japan (both heading for 10 per cent shares of the market), the Netherlands and Italy. The Japanese in particular are

(*Continued on next page*)

BRITISH EQUIPMENT IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Part of a consignment of six Leyland Hippo trucks mounted with Stothert and Pitt concrete mixers, delivered recently to Hormigones Moya S.A. in the Dominican Republic. (Left to right: Mr. D. H. S. Kimball, BLMC Assistant Regional Marketing Manager, Ing. Diego de Moya and Sr. Ruben Cortina, President of Atlántica CxA., British Leyland distributors.

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making great strides and pose a threat to the motor vehicle trade which is one of our mainstays.

Purchasing power

About 70 per cent of the population of four million is rural with little or no purchasing power, and the economically active proportion of the population is reckoned to be about 20-22 per cent. A great deal of the wealth is concentrated in a small sector which has a well developed taste for luxury items, but there is a growing middle class. Per capita income is estimated (1969) at US$299.

Trade prospects for Britain

In recent years the trading dice have been heavily loaded in favour of United States firms, who have benefited not only from traditional links and geographical proximity, but also from tied USAID, Export-Import Bank and Inter-American Development Bank loans running into many millions of dollars. Direct United States economic aid is now tapering off, although a good deal remains in the pipeline, but the IADB is still active and seems likely to be the main source of development finance in the future. This means that British firms will continue to be shut out from most development projects in the public sector. Not entirely though. A recent World Bank loan of US$4 million for secondary school development will lead to international procurement, and the possibility of further loans for dairy farming and irrigation projects is being studied. There is also the possibility that if revenues continue to grow the Dominican Government may decide to finance one or two projects entirely from its own resources.

It is, therefore, chiefly in the private sector that we must look for opportunities to hold and expand our trading interests. Our principal exports to the Dominican Republic are cars and trucks, non-electric machinery, tractors and agricultural equipment and chemicals. Of secondary importance are beverages and foodstuffs, textile yarns and fabrics, iron and steel, metal and non-metallic mineral manufactures, rubber manufactures and electrical machinery. The pattern is not likely to alter very much, but we can expect a growth in demand for the principal commodities we sell here to continue during the next few years as a result of urban development, agricultural mechanization and industrial development. With the accumulation of more wealth imports of the secondary commodities should also grow. Let us examine some of the development factors more closely.

TRADE WITH CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Previous articles in this series were published in the following issues of *Trade and Industry:*

Costa Rica: small but rich in opportunities – October 28, 1970
Peru: the changing economy – November 11, 1970
The Venezuelan economy and Anglo-Venezuelan trade – December 2, 1970
Panama: the right time to tackle a promising market – December 16, 1970
Brazil: one of the world's most exciting and varied markets – December 30, 1970
El Salvador: the little giant – January 13
Bolivia: low in the league table but high in potential – January 27
Export prospects in Mexico for the next six years – February 17.

Urban development

The city of Santo Domingo is spreading fast into extensive new residential areas and a new industrial zone is springing up, creating a boom in construction and a need for more transport of all kinds. The antiquated and skeletal bus system now in use is hopelessly inadequate, even for the old city. In the country more roads are being opened up into agricultural areas and there is more produce to be carried to the ports. Development projects around the country – dams, Falconbridge, Shell, Nestlé – all boost the demand for more transport facilities. Except on some sugar plantations there is no railway system here, and virtually all transport is by road.

Agricultural mechanization

Agricultural expansion and diversification occupy key places in the government's development plans. The largest agricultural entity in the country is the State Sugar Council which has an annual purchasing budget of about US$10 million. It tends to purchase a good deal in the United States, which after all provides the market for most of its sugar, but is open to competitive offers. Its operating losses of earlier years have been followed by growing profits since 1966 and it aims to reduce costs further by increased mechanization: a worthwhile outlet for British tractors and sugar mill machinery, as are the other two main sugar producers, Gulf and Western Corporation and the Vicini Group. Elsewhere, expansion and diversification and plans for agrarian reform and financing are giving an impetus to tractor and machinery sales to smaller farmers which should continue to grow. The Nestlé milk processing plant and a possible World Bank loan should encourage more dairy farming with a consequent demand for more farm equipment.

Industrial development

Much of the industrial development here since 1966 has been financed with the aid of loans from the Fund for Investments for Economic Development (FIDE), the capital of which was subscribed by USAID, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Dominican Central Bank. Over US$15 million has been loaned to about 150 industries in that time but, as most of the loans were tied, British firms have so far had little opportunity to obtain business. However the investments seem to be having a catalytic effect, and older industries with expansion plans and freedom of purchase are now beginning to shop around. The former Trujillo factories, now administered by the State (CORDE), are an important element in the industrial sector. Some of them are badly run down and deeply in debt, but recently there have been signs of efforts to revive them. There could be outlets here eventually for cotton and jute spinning and weaving machinery and for cement plant.

I envisage that we shall be reporting more export opportunities for British firms as these secondary phases of industrial development gather momentum.

Conclusion

The Dominican Republic admittedly remains a small market of some risk. Its balance of payments is not yet strong enough to permit relaxation of the many import restrictions on consumer goods. There is a backlog of unpaid debts incurred during previous administrations. The commercial arrears have been reduced, but the transfer of collection payments still takes six months. Nevertheless the underlying economic situation is much stronger than it was a few years ago, and new opportunities are beckoning. Our main competitors are not only grasping them but dislodging us in the process. It is time to redress the balance.

Environmental pollution report 'welcomed'

MR. PETER WALKER, Secretary of State for the Environment, has made the following statement on the first report of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution, published on February 23.

'I welcome this well-informed and objective report, and I am sure that all who are concerned for the environment will do the same.

'The Commission rightly draws attention to some important areas of the pollution problem in which either Government action or extended research is necessary, and my colleagues and I will lose no time in studying what the Commission recommend and taking the action that is needed.

'Already the new Department of the Environment has taken action to widen the operation of the Clean Air Acts. We are substantially increasing expenditure on sewage disposal and draft regulations have been prepared that will affect the noise level of new motor vehicles, and the amount of smoke given off by diesel engines. We have imposed a limit on the size of heavy lorries. We have also taken a far tougher line against potential pollution in a number of important planning decisions.

'Among the Commission's priorities for more attention in the future I particularly endorse the inclusion or marine pollution. National opinion has focused in recent years on pollution as a national problem. We must come to recognize that the state of the seas needs early and close attention internationally. I look forward to the contribution which the Commission will be making towards the development of our policy on this topic.'

Office of Manpower Economics director

MR. ROBERT CARR, Secretary of State for Employment, has appointed Mr. J. H. Galbraith to be director of the Office of Manpower Economics (OME). Mr. Galbraith is at present Under-Secretary in charge of Department of Employment's Research and Planning Division.

The Office of Manpower Economics will be an independent non-statutory body responsible for:

(i) acting as secretariat for the three review bodies which are being set up to advise on the remuneration of certain groups for which no negotiating machinery is appropriate;

(ii) servicing any *ad hoc* inquiries which are necessary from time to time to examine in depth particular pay structures and related problems;

(iii) carrying out, in its own right, research on more general matters affecting pay and manpower, either at the request of ministers or with the approval of ministers.

Maritime Industrial Development Areas

AS STATED in a Written Answer in the House of Commons on February 17 (see *Trade and Industry* February 24), the Government have been concerned about the scale and scope of the proposed Maritime Industrial Development Areas (MIDA) study which was to have been carried out by a team at Queen Mary College, London.

It has now been decided not to proceed with the study as originally envisaged but, instead, to conduct a more limited investigation of the likely long-term needs of bulk-processing industries for coastal sites adjacent to deep water. This study will be carried out, at least initially, by officials, who will of course be consulting the industries concerned. The National Ports Council have agreed to assist.

Background note

(a) In their Annual Report for 1966 The National Ports Council advocated the need for a study of the potential for Maritime Industrial Development Areas in Great Britain.

(b) In November 1967 the NPC in co-operation with the then Ministry of Transport commissioned Sir William Halcrow & Partners, consultant engineers, to undertake a survey of the technical feasibility of locating a MIDA or MIDAS in Great Britain. Using the following criteria:

(i) nearness to deep water (50-60 ft. at MHWN without excessive dredging)

(ii) availability of at least 5,000 acres of flat land reasonably near the deep water suitable for industrial development with or without reclamation

(iii) favourable broad economic-geography of location

The consultants found the following sites to be feasible locations from the technical viewpoint:

Cromarty Firth	Humberside
Outer Firth of Tay	The Wash
Upper Firth of Forth	Cardiff/Newport
Tees Estuary	Thames/Medway
Lune Estuary	Weston-Super-Mare/Clevedon

(c) At the beginning of 1969 the National Ports Council commissioned Professor M. H. Peston and Mr. R. Rees, Queen Mary College, London, to carry out a feasibility study to provide guidance as to whether or not it would be practical to undertake a full MIDA cost benefit study.

(d) Prof. Peston's report, published in April 1970, concluded that a cost benefit study should be possible and outlined a scheme of work. On April 13 the previous Administration announced its intention of financing a project along the lines suggested and on April 15 it was stated that the work would be undertaken by a team at Queen Mary College, London; it was expected to take between 2-2½ years to complete. Work on the project has not proceeded.

Directors appointed to head DTI Regional Offices

FOLLOWING THE FORMATION of a single regional organization to undertake for the Department of Trade and Industry the functions hitherto carried out by the Regional Offices of the former Ministry of Technology and by the Regional Export Offices of the former Board of Trade, Regional Directors and Directors for Scotland and Wales have been appointed.

Director for Scotland, located at Glasgow, is **Mr. P. J. L. Homan**. After reading law at the London School of Economics Mr. Homan entered the Estate Duty Office of the Inland Revenue in 1935. He served as a Lieutenant in the RNVR during the war, and joined the Board of Trade in 1949. After 10 years in the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Mr. Homan became Regional Controller for the Board of Trade, Midland Region, in 1960 with the rank of Assistant Secretary. He was appointed Principal Controller, Board of Trade, Office for Scotland, in 1966, and in 1970 was promoted to Under Secretary as the Ministry of Technology Director for Scotland.

Director for Wales, located at Cardiff, is **Mr. Ian Gray.** A graduate in economics from Edinburgh University, Mr. Gray joined the Board of Trade in 1948. From 1952/54 he was Private Secretary to the President of the Board of Trade. In 1954 he was appointed British Trade Commissioner in Wellington, New Zealand. Three years later he became Principal Trade Commissioner in Cape Town, returning to the Board of Trade in the United Kingdom in 1961. Mr. Gray took up his appointment as Board of Trade Controller for Wales in March, 1967, a post he retained under the Ministry of Technology.

Director for the Northern Region, located at Newcastle, is **Mr. Ronald Wood.** Mr. Wood, a graduate of Durham University, joined the Board of Trade in 1941 at the Regional Office in Leeds. Between 1946 and 1950 he served in the London Regional Office in the Distribution of Industry Division He served in the Export Licensing Branch, Export Services Branch, Distribution of Industry Division and on Defence Planning, before his appointment to the Regional Office in Newcastle as Controller for the Board of Trade in 1959. He retained the same position under the Ministry of Technology.

Director for the North Western Region, located at Manchester, is **Mr. Ernest Atherton.** Manchester-born, Mr. Atherton was educated at Manchester Grammar School. His wartime service was spent in two Lancashire Tank Regiments, the 40th Royal Tank Regiment, Liverpool, and 148th Regiment of the Royal Armoured Corps as Captain. Mr. Atherton was appointed to the Board of Trade in 1947, and in 1959 was seconded to the Cotton Board, Manchester. He became Regional Controller for the Board of Trade in Leeds, covering Yorkshire and Humberside, in May 1960. In 1970 he became Ministry of Technology Regional Director for the North West Region.

Director for the Yorkshire and Humberside Region, located at Leeds, is **Dr. L. Bovey.** With an honours degree from Cambridge University in Natural Sciences and a Ph.D for research in the field of infra-red spectroscopy, Dr. Bovey carried out post-doctoral research with the National Research Council in Canada for two years before joining the Atomic Energy Authority Research Establishment at Harwell in 1952. In 1966 Dr. Bovey was appointed Senior Regional Officer for the Ministry of Technology West Midlands Regional Office. He became Regional Director in the Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office of the Ministry of Technology in 1970 on promotion to the rank of Deputy Chief Scientific Officer.

Director for the West Midlands Region, located at Birmingham, is **Mr. J. F. J. Jardine.** Mr. Jardine joined the Inland Revenue in 1943 and in 1955 transferred to the Board of Trade. In January 1958 he was appointed Trade Commissioner in Karachi. He returned to the Board of Trade in 1963 and was appointed Controller at the Regional Office. Birmingham, in April 1966.

Director for the East Midlands Region, located at Nottingham, is **Mr. Edmund T. Watson.** After entering the Civil Service as an Officer of Customs and Excise in 1934, Mr. Watson served during the war in the Army with the rank of Major. He was then seconded from HM Customs and Excise to the Control Commission for Germany, and later transferred to Foreign Office (German Section). He joined the Board of Trade in 1954 and after service in Scotland and London was appointed in 1960 as Deputy Regional Controller of the Northern Region in Newcastle. In 1970 he became Regional Director of the Ministry of Technology's East Midlands Regional Office.

Director for the South Western Region, located at Bristol, is **Mr. L. Ian Macbeth.** Mr. Macbeth holds an honours degree in Economics and Political Philosophy. He served as an Officer in the RNVR during the war, and joined the Board of Trade from the Central Office of Information in 1949. In 1957 he became Deputy Regional Controller in Glasgow and was promoted to Regional Controller for the Board of Trade in Bristol in July 1966.

Director for the London and South Eastern Region, located at London, is **Mr. Philip B. Hunt**. A graduate in Modern Greats from Christchurch College, Oxford, he was appointed to the Foreign Office in 1939. In 1946 he joined the Board of Trade. From 1952 until 1962 he was successively British Trade Commissioner in Montreal, Vancouver and Canberra. He was appointed Controller of the Board of Trade, London and South East Regional Office in January 1968 and remained in the same post following the transfer of functions to the Ministry of Technology in 1970.

Director for the Eastern Region, located at London, is **Mr. Frank Lacey.** Educated at St. Ignatius School Tottenham, from 1936 Mr. Lacey served with Inland Revenue and joined the Board of Trade in 1947. In 1965 he was closely involved in negotiations for the establishment of the Anglo-Irish Free Trade Area. In 1967 he was appointed Board of Trade Controller for the Eastern Region and remained in the same post following the transfer of functions to the Ministry of Technology in January 1970.

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The BBC broadcasts overseas in English and 39 other languages. Manufacturers who have an interesting story about British inventions, new products, unusual or striking export achievements, participation in overseas fairs, visits abroad, etc., are invited to contact the BBC. Telephone the Export Liaison Manager, BBC External Services, at 01-240 3456, *Ext.* 2393/2039 *or write: Export Liaison Manager, BBC External Services, Bush House, London, WC2B 4PH.*

EXPORT PROMOTION WORK IN THE EAST MIDLANDS AND SOUTH EAST AND EAST ANGLIA

EAST MIDLANDS

The export promotion work for the East Midlands Region is at present undertaken from the Regional Office at Birmingham. It is intended in future to carry out this work from the Regional Office at Nottingham in addition to the Department's other work now undertaken from that office. The date for the transfer of this export promotion work will be announced in due course. In the meantime it will continue to be carried out from the West Midlands Regional Office at Birmingham.

SOUTH EAST AND EAST ANGLIA

The export promotion work at present carried out at the Eastern Region and the South Eastern Region Exports Offices in Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W.1, will be undertaken in future by the Exports Services Division of DTI Headquarters, at Export House, Ludgate Hill, EC4M 7HU, and the work of these two offices will be progressively transferred from Cromwell House to Export House. The functions of the former Minister of Technology Regional Offices will however continue to be carried out from the London and South Eastern and Eastern Regional Offices, also based at Cromwell House.

REGIONAL OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The addresses, subscriber trunk dialling codes and telex numbers of the Regional Offices of the Department, and of the Ministry of Commerce of Northern Ireland, are given below.

SCOTLAND

The whole of Scotland: Office for Scotland, 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow C3 (Tel. 041-248-2855. Telex 77583 BOT GLASGOW).
Edinburgh Offices: 71 George Street, Edinburgh EH2 3EN (Tel. 031-225-1822). 6 Randolph Crescent, Endinburgh EH3 7TL (Tel 031-225-8351).
District Office: 29a High Street, Inverness (Tel. Inverness 30867).

WALES

The whole of Wales (including Monmouthshire): Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff CF4 4YL (Tel. 0222-62131. Telex 49267).
North Wales District Office: Government Buildings, Dinerth Road, Colwyn Bay (Tel. Colwyn Bay 44261).

NORTHERN REGION

Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, Westmorland and the North Riding of Yorkshire.
Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE1 4TR (Tel. Newcastle 27575. Telex 53178 BOT NTYNE).
District Office for Cumberland and Westmorland: Town Hall, Cockermouth (Tel Cockermouth 3498/9).

NORTH WEST REGION

Cheshire, Lancashire and the High Peak District of Derbyshire (viz. the boroughs of Buxton and Glossop; the urban districts of New Mills and Whaley Bridge; and the rural district of Chapel-en-le Frith).
Sunley Buildings, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BA (Tel. 061-832 9111. Telex 667104 BOT MCHR).

YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE REGION

The East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, the City of York, Lincolnshire; Parts of Lindsey only.
City House, New Station Street, Leeds LS1 4JN (Tel. Leeds 38232. Telex 55472 ECONPLAN LDS).

WEST MIDLANDS REGION

Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire.
Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham B15 1SW (Tel. 021-643-8191 and 8221. Telex 337021 BOT BHAM).

EAST MIDLANDS REGION

Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire except the High Peak District (see under North West Region); Leicestershire; Parts of Lincolnshire (viz. Holland and Kesteven and City of Lincoln), Rutland and Northamptonshire.
Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham, NG1 1ES (Tel. Nottingham 46121. Telex 37143 ECONAFF NOTTM).

SOUTH WEST REGION

Cornwall (including Isles of Scilly) Devon, Gloucestershire, Somerset, Wiltshire and Dorset (excluding Poole MB).
The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2PB (Tel. Bristol 21071. Telex 44214 BOT BRISTOL).

LONDON AND SOUTH EASTERN REGION

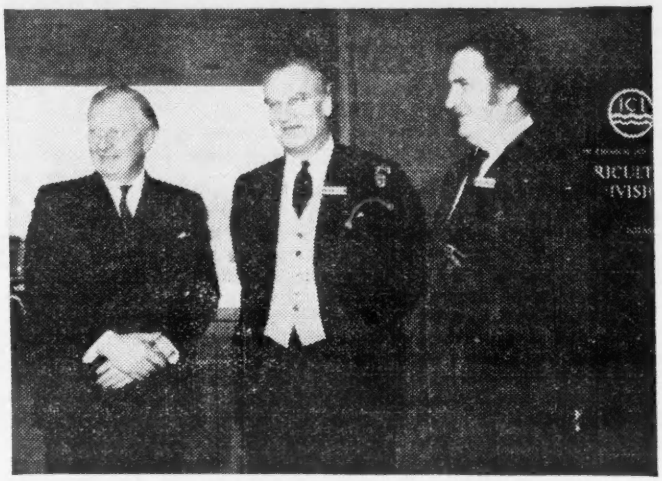
Greater London, Kent Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, Isle of Wight and part of Dorset (Poole MB only).
Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-828 4355. Telex 25991 BOTCROMWELL LDN).

EASTERN REGION

Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely, The County of Huntingdon and Peterborough, Norfolk, Suffolk.
Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-828 6271. Telex 25991 BOTCROMWELL LDN).

NORTHERN IRELAND

Ministry of Commerce (Northern Ireland), 21 Linenhall Street, Belfast BT2 8BY (Tel. Belfast 34488. Telex 74578).



During a recent visit to Teesside, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr. John Davies, called on the Mayor of Teesside, Ald. G. T. Thornton, visited ICI, Billingham, and the British Steel Corporation plant at Lackenby, and was guest of the Teesside and District Chamber of Commerce at their annual dinner. In this picture Mr. Davies is seen with (centre) Mr. R. W. Pennock, chairman of ICI Agricultural Division, and (right) Mr. J. H. Harvey-Jones, chairman of ICI Heavy Organic Chemicals Division.

Hovercraft firm to occupy Millom factory

THE DEPARTMENT of Trade and Industry have announced that Sealand Hovercraft Ltd., are to occupy the 15,000 sq. ft. advance factory built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation at Devonshire Road, Millom.

Sealand Hovercraft Ltd will use these premises for the design, development and manufacture of hovercraft. The company have already built a prototype craft at Sealand in Flintshire and this design will be used as the basis for the production of a six-seater hovercraft at Millom.

Extensions to the factory are being proposed and when full production is reached in the ultimate building the company will expect to be employing about 200 people, almost all men.

New industry for Abercarn

PLASCUT LTD. of Rotherham are to occupy a new factory of 12,000 sq. ft. at Croespenmaen, Newbridge, Mon., in the Special Development Area. Plascut Ltd. were established some three years ago to specialize in the use of the plasma arc process for cutting stainless steel and other non-ferrous metals, in which field they quickly became one of the acknowledged leaders.

The new factory will extend their services to the engineering industry. It is hoped that in due course further expansion will take place and, in fact, Plascut Ltd., are already applying for planning permission for Stage 2 of the development. When the project is fully operational employment will be for about 40 people most of whom will be men.

The factory has been built on a three acre site at Croespenmaen, which the Abercarn UDC is developing as a fully serviced Industrial Estate. Plascut Ltd. is the first company to establish itself at Croespenmaen and the Abercarn Council is confident that the firm will shortly be joined by other projects at this strategically situated group site.

Unigate to set up plant in N. Ireland

THE NORTHERN IRELAND Ministry of Commerce announce that Lisnaskea, Co. Fermanagh, is to be the location for Europe's most modern cheese-producing plant which will have an initial annual production capacity of about 2,000 tons of cheese for the United Kingdom market.

It is being set up by Fermanagh Creameries Ltd., a new wholly-owned subsidiary of Unigate, the United Kingdom's largest dairy company and number two in Europe, Mr. Roy Bradford, Minister of Commerce, announced on February 24.

Production is scheduled for the early part of 1972 and it is planned that within five years the new 40,000 sq. ft. plant will provide over 100 jobs, and about 70 of them for men.

Textile Council to be dissolved

THE TEXTILE COUNCIL is to be dissolved by March 1972. This was announced on February 25 by Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, in reply to a question in Parliament.

This follows a review of the Textile Council which the Department of Trade and Industry carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Organization and Development Act, 1947.

In his reply Sir John said there is a widely held view in the textile industry that the Council no longer suits the present needs of the industry or those which are likely to emerge in the future. He said that its policy-making and representational functions could better be carried out by voluntary arrangements within the industry.

The Council itself shares this view, he said, and has recommended its own dissolution after adequate arrangements have been made for continuation of those of its present activities which it is in the industry's interest to retain.

Since the Government's policy is to encourage industry to provide for its own representational and common services to the fullest possible extent, it has decided to accept the recommendation that the Council be dissolved. The Minister will lay a draft Order before the House in due course to give effect to this decision by March 31, 1972.

Discussions are in progress in the Council and with the industry over the future of the Council's operational activities and the organization which it has sponsored or helped to fund.

The Minister paid tribute to the important part which the Textile Council and its predecessor the Cotton Board, has played in the affairs of the Textile Industry since 1948. He also welcomed the plans which are under discussion among associations representing both employers and employed within the industry as a whole to establish a British Textiles Confederation. The Department of Trade and Industry will co-operate fully with this voluntary body once it has been established, added Sir John.

Notes:

The Textile Council is a statutory development council set up under the provisions of the Industrial Organization and Development Act 1947. It has responsibility for increasing the efficiency and production of the man-made fibre, cotton and silk industries of Great Britain and for improving the service which these industries render to the community. The Council was originally known as the Cotton Board but changed its title in 1967.

Section 8(3) of the 1947 Act provides that three years after a development council is established, and at five-yearly intervals thereafter, the Government should carry out a review in consultation with the interests concerned to decide whether the Council should remain in being and, if so, recommend as necessary any amendments that should be made to its constitution. The last review was carried out in 1966, and another which has now been completed was due this year.

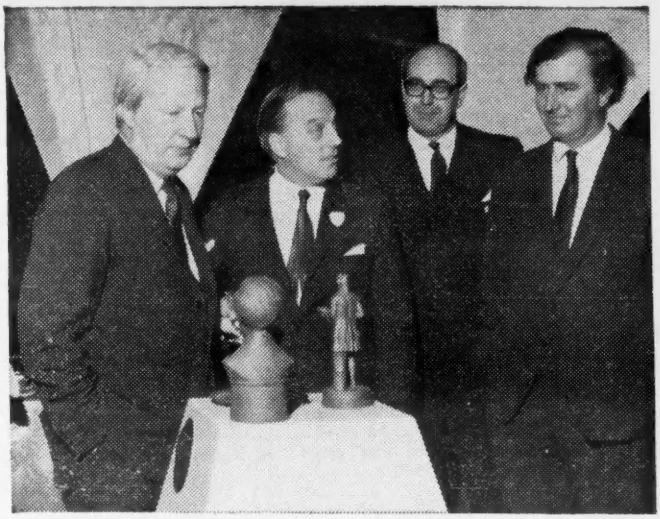
The Council has 17 members (eight representing employers, six representing workers and three independents). The independent chairman is Sir James Steel. The Council currently has an income of just over £½ million from a levy on the industry and it directly employs about 100 people.

The Council's operational activities and organizations include the Council's statistical service, the Productivity Centre at Manchester, the Design and Export Centre in London and support for research of the Shirley Institute. Subject to Parliamentary approval of the Council's dissolution, the industry now has just over a year to decide on the extent to which it is prepared to support these activities and to carry the necessary arrangements into effect.

The textile industry has plans to set up a new 'British Textiles Confederation', which would be wholly industry-based representing a wide range of important textile interests. This body will provide an important channel of communication between the Government and the industry.

Appointment to Industrial Estates Corporations

THE SECRETARY of State for Trade and Industry has appointed Lt.-Colonel Walter Brundan to be a Member of the Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation.



At a reception to show new designs from Wedgwood, the Prime Minister, Mr. Edward Heath, inspects a statuette of Josiah Wedgwood, founder of the company, and a bust of Abraham Lincoln. With Mr. Heath are (left to right) Mr. Arthur Bryan, chairman of Wedgwood, Mr. Fred de Costobadie, head of Wedgwood's London sales department, and Mr. T. P. G. Kitson, MP.

Investment Grant transitional arrangements: registration of contracts

ON October 30, 1970, Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, Department of Trade and Industry announced that firms intending to apply for investment grant in respect of expenditures incurred on or after October 27, 1970, under a contract made on or before October 26, 1970, should send particulars of the contract to the Department of Trade and Industry not later than February 28, 1971 for registration.

In view of the disruption in postal services, the final date for notifying the Department of particulars of contracts (on Form IG/31) will be extended beyond February 28. A further announcement will be made about the revised closing date.

New moves to aid local enterprise in N. Ireland

THE NORTHERN IRELAND Ministry of Commerce's factory building programme, which since 1945 has provided almost 14 million square feet of space for industry, is to be extended to cater for the needs of small firms. The Minister of Commerce, Mr. Roy Bradford, has announced that factories and workshops of 2,800 sq. feet with provision for expansion are to be made available to small firms through the Ministry's Local Enterprise Development Unit (LEDU). This is a new organization which represents a streamlining of the techniques to stimulate the maximum growth and employment potential of small firms.

It will be the role of the Belfast-based LEDU organization, with area panels of business and professional people and Trade Union officials in three regional centres – Inniskillen, Londonderry and Newry – to generate local support and to help in identifying small businesses which could benefit from the broad range of assistance and financial support available from LEDU.

The Northern Ireland Council of Social Service's Rural Industries Development Committee, which during its 10 year life of helping small industry has dealt with about 1,000 firms, is to be merged with LEDU.

Doors a major accident factor

ACCIDENTS in which doors were a major factor are highlighted in the latest issue of the quarterly magazine 'Accidents' (No. 86, HMSO, 12½p). When fire swept through an upholstery factory, says the magazine, locked exit doors prevented the escape of people inside. At the same time, internal fire-prevention doors that were wedged open, allowed the spread of smoke and heat. A further article describes how a leading operator of refrigerated vehicles has tackled the problem of the accidental closure of van doors.

Price control on many short winter inclusive tours suspended

THE CONTROL over prices of short inclusive tour holidays by air to many resorts in southern Europe, and including Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, will be suspended for an experimental period next winter. The minimum prices for holidays of more than seven nights in the same resorts will be reduced by one-sixth. The minimum prices for other places in Europe this winter and all European points next summer will remain the same as for this year.

Announcing this in a written Parliamentary answer on February 24, Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, said: 'After consultation with the Air Transport Licensing Board and after taking the views of airlines and tour organizers we have decided, for an experimental period from October 16, 1971, to March 24, 1972, to suspend the control over the prices of short holidays of seven nights or less involving flights between this country and certain places in Europe and to reduce by one-sixth the minimum prices for holidays of more than seven nights in the same places. The arrangements for other places in Europe during the experimental period and for all European points during the period from March 25, 1972, to October 15, 1972, will remain the same as this year.

'The experiment will apply to all destinations in Europe except Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Iceland, the Irish Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Milan, Turin, Venice, the Canary Islands, Paris, and the shorter cross-Channel routes to France.'

Background notes:

The prices for inclusive tour holidays by air are controlled in order to safeguard the interests of those members of the public who want, and often depend upon, regular scheduled services available throughout the year.

The control also provides indirectly certain safeguards against the financial consequences for the industry and the public of indiscriminate price-cutting.

Since 1967 the minimum prices of inclusive tour holidays taken in Europe have been progressively reduced below the levels of the corresponding public air fares, especially during the winter months. Reductions have been made for short holidays, for holidays in the more distant parts of Europe and for holidays involving direct flights from the provinces. Last autumn further reductions were made for very short holidays (three or four nights) in Majorca.

These changes, which have been of considerable benefit to holiday-makers, airlines and tour organizers, do not appear to have resulted in any significant diversion of public fare traffic such as would undermine the scheduled services; indeed public fare traffic has increased on many routes. There has, however, been a significant diversion of wholesale traffic from the scheduled services.

The scheduled services, especially those to the main holiday destinations, depend for their viability on being able to carry a proportion of inclusive tour traffic as well as traffic at public fares. To do this, they must be able to offer wholesale seat rates competitive with those available on charter services. IATA has recently agreed on substantially reduced wholesale seat rates for scheduled services to countries around the Mediterranean which, it is hoped, will enable them now to compete effectively for the small but essential share of the inclusive tour market on which they depend. On most of the routes concerned, these new fares come into effect on October 16, 1971.

The geographical area covered by the experiment corresponds roughly to the area where the new scheduled service wholesale seat rates will be available at competitive levels. The Government will keep the arrangements under review, should this area subsequently be extended. The experiment also begins on the date from which the new scheduled service arrangements become fully operative.

The experiment involves the suspension of the control over the prices of short holidays during the winter months but not its removal. Effect will be given to this by setting a nominal minimum price of £1.

The experiment is for one winter only and does not extend to the following summer. The arrangements to apply thereafter will be considered in the light of the results, including the effects on scheduled service traffic.

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Proposed merger of Reed International and Bowater Paper Corporation Ltd.

THE DEPARTMENT of Trade and Industry have decided to refer the proposed merger of the pulp, paper and board making activities in the United Kingdom of Reed International Ltd. and Bowater Paper Corporation Ltd. to the Monopolies Commission for investigation and report under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965. The Department do not propose to make use of their powers to hold up the merger or to impose conditions upon its completion, during the period of the Commission's investigation.

The decision to make a reference to the Commission does not in any way prejudge the question whether or not a merger is contrary to the public interest.

Note:

The Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965 empowers the Monopolies Commission to investigate proposed or actual mergers following a reference by the Department of Trade and Industry. The Commission are required to investigate and report to the Department whether the merger operates or may be expected to operate against the public interest.

Consideration of mergers by the DTI

THE DEPARTMENT of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer the proposed acquisition by British Ropes Ltd. of The Gourock Ropework Co. Ltd. to the Monopolies Commission under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965.

This view is without prejudice to any decision by the Department under the provisions of the monopolies and mergers legislation to refer to the Commission either any further acquisitions by British Ropes or the existing monopoly position held by that company in the supply to the United Kingdom market of rope, twine and cordage made from wire, natural fibre and synthetic materials.

The Patents (Amendment) Rules 1971

THE PATENTS (AMENDMENT) RULES 1971, which were published on February 26, increase the fees due on or after June 1, 1971 in respect of filing a complete specification, sealing a patent, renewals and other patent matters. The application fee is not increased.

The fee payable for sealing a patent in respect of which the complete specification was accepted on or after March 1, but before June 1, 1971, and the renewal fee in respect of any year beginning on or after June 1, 1971, are increased on March 1, 1971.

Copies of the new Rules (SI 1971 No. 263) may be obtained from the Patent Office, Orpington, Kent, BR5 3RD, from the Sale Counter, Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, WC2A 1AY, and from HMSO at the usual addresses, price 7½p, by post 10p.

The Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules 1971

THE TRADE MARKS (AMENDMENT) RULES 1971, which were published on February 26, increase the fees due on or after June 1, 1971 in respect of registrations, renewals and other trade mark matters. Fees for the renewal of the registration of a trade mark, and continuance fees, paid in advance in respect of any period beginning on or after June 1, 1971 are increased on April 1, 1971.

Copies of the new Rules (SI 1971 No. 261) may be obtained from the Patent Office, Orpington, Kent, BR5 3RD, from the Sale Counter, Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, WC2A 1AY, and from HMSO at the usual addresses, price 10p, by post 12½p.

The Designs (Amendment) Rules 1971

THE DESIGNS (AMENDMENT) RULES 1971, which were published on February 26, increase the fees due on or after June 1, 1971 in respect of applications, extensions of copyright and other designs matters. Fees for the extensions of a copyright period in a design paid in advance in respect of any period beginning on or after June 1, 1971 are increased on March 1, 1971.

Copies of the new Rules (SI 1971 No. 262) may be obtained from the Patent Office, Orpington, Kent, BR5 3RD, from the Sale Counter, Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, WC2A 1AY, and from HMSO at the usual addresses, price 7½p, by post 10p.

Patent Co-operation Treaty

COPIES OF the Patent Co-operation Treaty which was signed in Washington in June 1970, with Regulations (Miscellaneous Series No. 24 (1970), Cmnd. 4530) may now be obtained from The Patent Office, Orpington, Kent, BR5 3RD and from HMSO and branches, price 70p, by post 74½p.

A copy of the Treaty and the annexed Regulations can be inspected in the National Reference Library of Science and Invention (Holborn Division), Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

An article on the subject of the Treaty appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* for July 15, 1970, page 80.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Brunswick House, 2 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by March 17.

Tariff Heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.23	Prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$ trometamol salt	Dinoprost tromethamine	December 31, 1971	13566
29.31	Acetyl cyclohexanesulphonyl peroxide	As in previous column	December 31, 1971	13563

Open General Licence for iron and steel scrap

IN VIEW of a slackening in demand, it has been decided to permit exports of iron and steel scrap in the form of turnings and borings under an Open General Licence which will come into operation on March 8, 1971.

The text of the Open General Licence is as follows:

'EXPORT LICENCE – IRON AND STEEL SCRAP
Open General Licence dated March 1, 1971 granted by the Secretary of State

The Secretary of State in pursuance of Article 5 of the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1970 (a), hereby grants an Open General Export Licence authorizing the exportation, other than to a destination in Southern Rhodesia, of the following goods, namely:

Scrap and old metal in the form of turnings and borings being material wholly or mainly by weight of iron, steel or alloys containing 50 per cent or more by weight of iron and having a value, as required by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be declared' not exceeding £30 per ton.

This Instrument shall come into operation on March 8, 1971

N. E. Robins,
An Assistant Secretary,
Department of Trade and Industry.

March 1, 1971.

(a) SI 1970/1288

Inquiries should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Export Licensing Branch, 54 Broadway, London, S.W.1, from whom copies of the Open General Licence may be obtained free of charge. This and any future Open General Export Licences will not be published by HMSO.

Restrictive Trade Practices Acts 1968

MR. JOHN DAVIES, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has given directions to the Registar of Restrictive Trading Agreements under Section 9 (2) of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1968, discharging him from his obligation to take proceedings in the Restrictive Practices Court in relation to the five agreements listed below.

Section 9 (2) of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1968, provides that the Secretary of State may, upon representations from the Registrar, give such directions in respect of agreements where the relevant restrictions are 'not of such significance' as to call for investigation by the Court.

Number on the Register	Parties
1287	The London Shellac Trade Association
2561	Tea Trade Committee
2815	The Central Electricity Generating Board and the Thermal Insulation Contractors' Association
3128	MACE Marketing Servicing Limited
3267	Federation of British Umbrella Industries

Note:

(1) Section 9 (2) of the 1968 Act allows the Secretary of State to free agreements on the public Register from examination by the Restrictive Practices Court if the restrictions in them are not of such significance as to call for investigation by the Court.

(2) The practical importance of the use of this power is that it shows that registration of an agreement does not lead inevitably to its examination by the Court; industry can therefore be less hesitant about making and registering agreements in circumstances which do not involve significant restrictions on competition.

(3) Directions have now been issued under Section 9 in respect of 81 agreements. Such agreements are available for inspection in the Public Room at the Office of the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements, Chancery House, 53 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

(4) Firms or associations proposing to enter into a registrable agreement or make a registrable recommendation may approach the Registrar informally for a prior indication of the likelihood of it being eventually the subject of a direction under Section 9 (2). How clear an indication can be given in any particular case must depend on all the circumstances including the degree of restriction of competition which is contemplated and the extent to which a full explanation can be made of what is envisaged. But short of a binding promise, which cannot be given, the Registrar will be as helpful as he can.

Notice to importers No 1313—imports of cigars from the dollar area

THE QUOTA for imports of cigars from dollar sources other than Cuba in the calendar year 1971 is repeated at £50,000 c.i.f. of which not more than £30,000 c.i.f. is available for hand-made cigars.

Applications for licences from traders who received licences under the corresponding arrangements last year should be accompanied by a return of imports in the following form:

'The value of cigars originating in and consigned from the Dollar Area other than Cuba (as defined in paragraph 6 of Notice to Importers No. 1313) which were cleared through Customs in my/our own name from January 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, was £..... c.i.f.

Firm orders placed for delivery against my/our 1970 licence, but outstanding at this date, total£.....c.i.f.

Date..... Signed.....

Status.....
(Owner, partner, company director or secretary).'

Applications will also be considered from newcomers who can give evidence of an interest in the cigar or tobacco importing trade.

Applications on form H.B/A should reach the Department of Trade and Industry at 54 Broadway Buildings, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 3433) not later than March 24, 1971. Page 1 should be completed; on page 2, only the desired value of the licence need be stated; on page 3 and copies, only the applicant's name and address and the description of goods (cigars) should be entered.

All applicants for licences should in addition state in a covering letter the total c.i.f. value required and also how much of their requirement they would wish to use for hand-made cigars.

The Dollar Area, excluding Cuba, comprises: Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, United States of America, Venezuela.

Application for anti-dumping duty

Imports of syrupped citrus peel from the Republic of South Africa

THE DEPARTMENT of Trade and Industry is considering an application for the imposition of an anti-dumping duty under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1969 on syrupped citrus peel imported from the Republic of South Africa.

A statement of the applicants' case will be made available to interested parties who give an undertaking to treat the information contained therein in strict confidence

Any representations which interested parties may wish to make in connection with this application should be submitted in writing at the earliest possible opportunity. Such representation, in summarized form and without attribution to the source, may be passed to the applicants for comment. Those making the representations should stipulate any particular points which they do not wish to be disclosed.

Requests for the statement together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be sent to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room 103, Brunswick House, 2 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, London, S.W.1.

Import duty on tomato pulp and paste

THE FULL RATE of import duty, at present 6 per cent, on tomato pulp and paste in airtight containers, as defined in sub-heading 20.02 (C) (1) (b) (i) of the United Kingdom Tariff, is to be removed from March 4.

Copies of the Order giving effect to this change, the Import Duties (General) (No. 2) Order 1971, (S.I. 1971 No. 272), are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, W.C.1 and branches (price 3p), or by post from HMSO, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1 (price 5½p).

Note

Tariff sub-heading 20.02 (C) (1) (b) (i) covers tomato pulp or paste in airtight containers 'wholly of tomato and water apart from salt or any other preserving, seasoning of flavouring ingredients, the dry weight of the tomato in any container being not less than 25 per cent of the weight of its entire contents'.

Monopolies and Mergers Acts 1948, 1965

THE TWENTY-SECOND annual report on the operation of the Monopolies and Mergers Acts 1948 and 1965, was published on February 26.

The report records that as part of the reorganization of central Government announced on October 13, 1970, the functions formerly exercised by the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity in respect of monopolies, mergers and restrictive practices were transferred to the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. It also records that in a statement on December 17, 1970, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry outlined the measures which the Government were taking to strengthen the machinery for promoting competition in industry and for providing safeguards against the abuse of market power.

During the year five reports of the Monopolies Commission were published, including one on a monopoly reference, two on general references and two on merger references. These were:

Monopoly Reference — **General References**

Metal Containers — Professional Services Refusal to Supply

Merger References

George Outram & Company Ltd., and Hamilton Advertiser Ltd., and Baird & Hamilton Ltd.;

British Sidac Ltd., and Transparent Paper Ltd.

At the end of 1970 the Commission had before them three monopoly references on:

The supply of fire insurance

The supply of asbestos and certain asbestos products

The supply of starch and glucose.

During the year, the Department of Employment and Productivity and the Department of Trade and Industry examined some 90 mergers or proposed mergers. Reference was made in two cases, Burmah Oil Company Ltd. and Laporte Industries (Holdings) Ltd., and British Sidac and Transparent Paper Ltd. The first of these references was laid aside on the abandonment of the merger.

The report also records the publication during the year of 'A Survey of Mergers 1958-1968', a paper prepared by the staff of the Monopolies Commission which records departmental action taken on the Commission's published reports.

Air traffic control to meet the challenge of the 70s

'Mediator will increase safety and capacity as traffic grows'—Mr. Michael Noble

IN THE EARLY 1960s, en-route air traffic control (ATC) in the United Kingdom was conducted from many separate units by civil and military controllers in two separate organizations. It was not unsafe, but two things were needed to prepare for the challenge of the 1970s.

The first was an organizational structure within which it could grow into a single organism, and the National Air Traffic Control Services is this structure. NATCS was established in 1962 to achieve, progressively, a common national civil/military air traffic service within a unified organization. With a joint staff of civil and military personnel, it provides and operates air traffic control, ATC support services such as radar and communications, navigation facilities and certain information services, for all users of the airspace.

The second requirement was a plan and programme for evolution and re-equipment, to enable the air traffic service to condense progressively into a smaller number of units and to provide these centres of condensation with increasingly better facilities. 'Mediator' was the code name given to this plan for the modernization of the United Kingdom air traffic control service, which is transforming the present manual system stage-by-stage into an automated one. The new Air Traffic Control Centre at West Drayton is and will remain the biggest of the concentrations, and the introduction of the new system in a series of logical stages will steadily extend the West Drayton centre's area of responsibility.

The airspaces

For the purposes of en-route air traffic service, the United Kingdom airspace is divided into four component airspaces. Firstly there are the airways and associated control areas extending downwards at least to 8,000 feet, and in some areas to ground level, with a ceiling of 25,000 feet; these together constitute Controlled Airspace (CAS). Secondly there is the airspace outside the lateral confines of Controlled Airspace, but still below 25,000 feet, known as the Middle Airspace (MAS). Thirdly there is the airspace below CAS and MAS, the Lower Airspace (LAS). Fourthly there is the airspace above 25,000 feet, the Upper Airspace (UAS). Responsibility for the control of air traffic flying in accordance with international civil procedures in the UAS over much of Europe, including the United Kingdom, is formally vested in the Eurocontrol Agency, but this agency delegates to NATCS the ATC service in the UAS over the United Kingdom.

The new facilities now at West Drayton, together with the widespread radar, communications and other facilities feeding the new centre, achieve the first significant step of bringing together under one roof the non-radar (procedural) and radar control of the Controlled Airspace and of part of the superimposed Upper Airspace air-route traffic south of 52° 30N, the procedural control of the rest of the Upper Airspace air-route traffic, and the control of some of the crossing traffic.

NATCS calls this step 'Stage 1 (CAS)', regarding the whole of Stage 1 as only completed when the next step is taken, in March next year, of bringing into West Drayton the control of the Middle Airspace Traffic now conducted by RAF controllers located at Heathrow.

Beyond the step scheduled for March 1972, which completes 'Stage 1', further stages in the development of the total Mediator plan concentrate on improvements to the sub-systems, progressively advancing techniques and their integration in order to exploit their collective capabilities to the full. One aim is to improve controller-machine communication. In addition there will be extension of control to 55°N and further centralization of the control of traffic in the southern United Kingdom airspace at West Drayton. The introduction of more powerful data processing facilities will steadily relieve the controller of many of his routine and time-wasting tasks, thus freeing him to spend more of his available time in assessing and solving traffic situations. Only by so doing will it be possible to ensure that the ATC system of the future does not become a limitation on the growth and economics of air travel.

Exploiting all improvement potential

Advantage will continue to be taken of all available means of improving the efficiency and safety of the en-route air traffic service by the introduction of new techniques (for example, the automatic processing of ATC data), the better exploitation of existing or emerging systems (for example, the Secondary Surveillance Radar System) and better system integration and data interchange between air traffic controllers carrying out related functions or responsible for aircraft in adjacent parts of the total airspace. Without the exploitation of all potentials for improvement, the air traffic service could not continue to match its capacity and efficiency to the steadily increasing volume and speed of the air traffic which it must serve.

Among the major reasons for the introduction of the Mediator plan progressively in a number of evolutionary steps are:

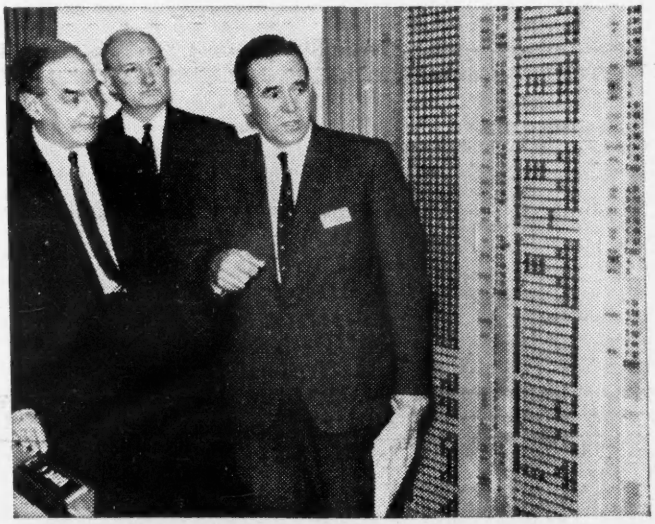
(a) The extent of the full plan is far-reaching in respect of both concepts and facilities since it must provide for air traffic services well into the 1980s. With such a time-scale it will be necessary within the broad Mediator plan continuously to review the direction that evolution should take, the type of ATC system required and the electronic systems and facilities available and becoming available.

(b) Each stage must be operationally and technically evaluated before implementation.

(c) Time is required between each stage for the familiarization and training of operational and technical staffs and for the production and proving of the necessary new systems and (where computers are used) of computer programmes.

(d) Implementation must take account of the paramount requirement that existing operational services shall not be interrupted.

Evolution and improvement of the ATC system must of necessity keep pace with increases and forecast increases in the volume and speed of air traffic. Civil air traffic alone could double by the end of the 1970s. The planned introduction of supersonic transport aircraft, the expected rapid growth in air cargo operations and an increase in general aviation flying will ensure that the problems to be faced will be more than a simple increase in numbers alone.



Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, who introduced Mediator at an open day for the press, is seen here inspecting the West Drayton System Control – focal point for overall technical control and monitoring of the Mediator complex. With him is (centre) Mr. Ray Kirk, Superintendent of the Air Traffic Control Centre, and Mr. Ted Graham, Chief Telecommunications Officer, Airways Services Telecommunications Group.

The Rt. Hon. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, introducing Mediator, the new system of air traffic control at West Drayton, to the press, said:

'Ever since the advance of our air traffic control system was first planned under the code name Mediator,' he said, 'we have been looking forward to an event which took place just before midnight on January 31 this year. For that night the first major step in the development of our advanced system was no longer just a plan. It had become a fact.

'Both the old London radar room at Heathrow and the procedural element of the London ATC Centre which had worked together for so many years were replaced by this single new centre, which you will see in operation here later this morning.

'The object of this Air Traffic Control system is a simple one, to increase safety and capacity as traffic grows. One of the measures essential for this is to improve the flow and display of flight information to the controller and to relieve him of routine burdens.

'In the last decade traffic in United Kingdom controlled airspace has grown steadily at the rate of eight to ten per cent per year. It is still growing. During the summer peak period last year London ATCC handled an average of 2,500 flights per day, which was an increase of about 10 per cent on 1969. Increases in other areas, including the Atlantic, were of the same order. To handle this places a very heavy load at times on the controllers – and they have risen to this splendidly. But good as they are, they must have constantly developing technical support. This includes advanced Secondary Surveillance Radar to give a response unhampered by weather, to provide prompt and easy aircraft identification, and to show height on the radar displays: automated strip printing as the first stage of a Flight Plan Processing System: large bright displays which can be used in normal light: and an organization which reduces the co-ordination and liaison load.

'As you may know, NATCS is a service jointly operated by the Ministry of Defence and my Department. And here at West Drayton for the first time you will see civil and Royal Air Force controllers working side by side at the same consoles. Next year more of them will be moving over from their present site at Heathrow to provide service to military and civil aircraft flying in the Middle Air Space and off the airways.

'The target date of February 1, 1971, to open the Controlled Air Space operations room here was set some eighteen months ago. The date was chosen to allow time to work up the new system at a time of year when movements are below peak, so that it should be running smoothly for the spring and summer months. And as some of you may remember from the Press Day at Hurn last February, we began training controllers on the simulator there just a year ago.

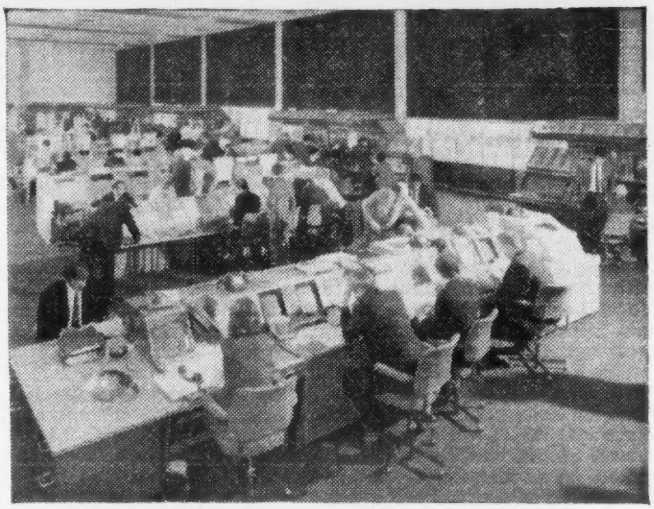
'On the technical side, both industry and our telecommunications branch knew it would not be easy to have the system ready to operate on February 1. The fact that we did is partly due to British industry, who had not just to produce familiar equipment but to design, redesign and develop new equipment against the clock, and to deal with many new problems as they arose. It is also due to the devotion and high technical skill of our telecommunications staff, and of those who planned and tested the detailed operating procedures, and carried out the training of the many technical and controlling staff involved.

'It is perfectly true that it did not prove possible to develop the full data processing system in time for the introduction of Mediator, but this was not a reason for delaying other improvements.

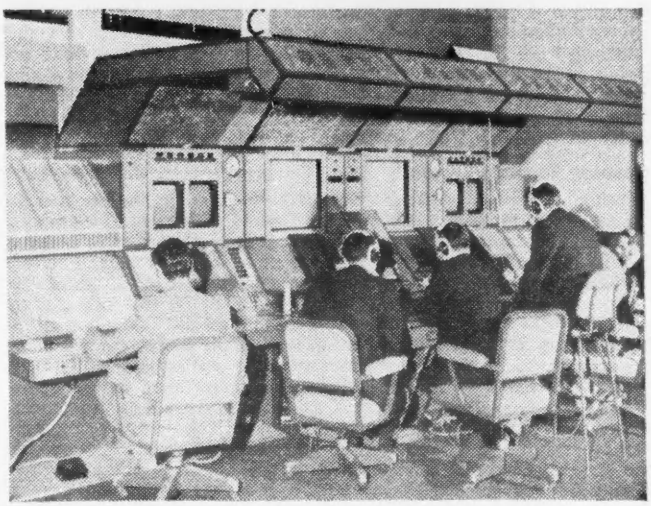
'Mediator involves a pretty radical changeover in air traffic control arrangements, and before we went ahead we had discussions with the Guild of Air Traffic Controllers amongst others. They had some constructive suggestions to make and a number of them were incorporated. It is not surprising, however, that there should have been some initial difficulties, but we are using this comparatively quiet period to learn by experience and make improvements as we go along. None of these inevitable teething troubles, however, should blind us to the important advance that the introduction of Mediator represents in terms of both safety and efficiency.

'All this is just the first step. As I said earlier, before the end of this year we shall be enlarging the scope of West Drayton again. More stages are to come later. But having achieved this first step which is by no means easy, and having profited by the experience from it, I believe that the introduction of later stages can be continued with realism and with confidence.

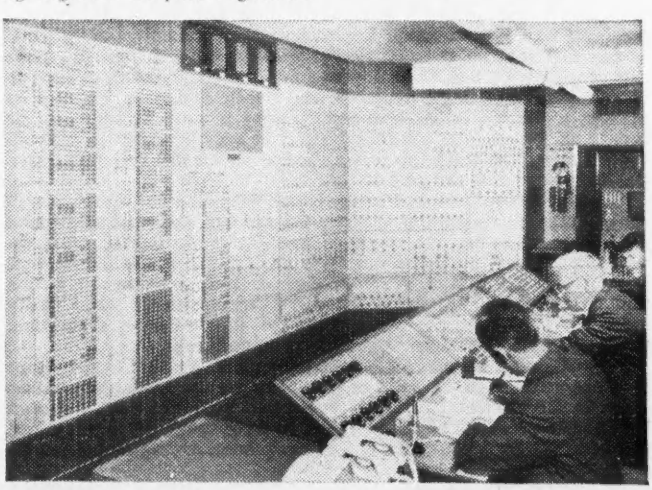
'But, impressive as these new equipments are and important though they are, we should not forget that in the long run the biggest asset of an organization like this is its men. We now have the second and possibly even the third generation of air traffic controllers and the skilled telecommunications staff who specify, install and maintain the vital equipment.'



A general view of part of the operations room at the Air Traffic Control Centre.



The CLACTON operational sector suite in the Controlled Airspace operations room at West Drayton, one of eight sector suites covering different airspace segments.



A form of 'tote' presentation gives System Control personnel an overall picture of the state of Mediator's complex electronic equipment.

Aviation and Shipping

Government plans for safety at sea and prevention of oil pollution

SOME OF THE Government's plans for ensuring safety at sea and for preventing oil pollution were outlined on February 24 by Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, who has a special responsibility for marine policy. Speaking to the Yacht Brokers, Designers and Surveyors Association, Mr. Grant said that the United Kingdom was taking a lead internationally in tackling the problems of oil pollution at sea.

'The Oil in Navigable Waters Bill', he said, 'which is now before Parliament will enable us to ratify the amendments to the Oil Pollution Convention. These amendments constitute an international agreement which will greatly restrict the extent to which oil is at present placed into the sea. The coming into force of these provisions on an international scale will entail widespread use of the load-on-top system and will constitute a major step forward in the elimination of oil pollution. These measures are coupled with the action which we have taken to obtain international agreement on liability in the event of an accident involving oil pollution.

'On the physical side we had recently various collisions in the English Channel. The collision of the "Pacific Glory" and the "Allegro" off the Isle of Wight could have entailed serious oil pollution. In the event a consideration operation was mounted and practically all oil pollution of the beaches was prevented. We are now studying the operation to see what lessons we can learn in order to make our performance even better in the future.

Limiting the size of tanks

'Another aspect which is relevant both to oil pollution and to safety at sea concerns the very large tankers which are now coming into service on an increasing scale. These have considerable benefits from the viewpoint of cost of transport of oil. However, their oil tanks are large and we are therefore genuinely worried about the extent to which there could be oil pollution in the event of a collision. We are now trying to work out in IMCO some international agreement to limit the size of these tanks, though it is perhaps too early to say how successful we will be in this.

'Subjects like this are of considerable importance to us in the United Kingdom because as you all know the traffic round these coasts is amongst the densest in the world. This is not at all surprising since ships bound for the ports of North-west Europe use the English Channel. Indeed most of the shipping in the English Channel is foreign flag and most of it is bound to and from ports which are not in this country. International agreement is therefore essential if we are to make improvements.

Traffic separation in the Channel

'But in order to obtain a real advance in improving safety at sea we have to strive to make improvements in a variety of ways. It is not sufficient to concentrate on just one aspect. Thus we have put proposals to IMCO to improve the traffic separation scheme in the Channel and in particular in the Straits of Dover. There is at present a recommended traffic separation scheme in force in the Straits of Dover, but unfortunately it is only advisory and about 5 per cent of the traffic does not observe it. We feel that it is essential to change this state of affairs.

'We are therefore about to try to get international agreement in IMCO that all ships must observe the rules of the road and travel in the traffic lanes. We want to have no more of the situation whereby an east bound ship travels against the traffic in the west bound main traffic lane. We hope that we shall be successful in this and it may be necessary to make arrangements to identify offenders. We hope that if we can do this within a short time there will be a considerable reduction in collisions.

'We will also be putting detailed proposals to IMCO for other improvements such as for the extension of the traffic separation lanes to the west and for their improvement to the east. I should here explain in view of those to whom I am speaking that it is not our intention to propose changes in the present arrangements for inshore traffic.

Preventing collisions

'The improvement of traffic separation and possibly limitation of tank size are only some of the ways in which we must make progress. Another is the revision of the International Collision Regulations. IMCO will be holding an international conference next year to do this and a great deal of preparatory work has already been done in which the United Kingdom has played a great part.

'We are also anxious that ships should carry proper navigational equipment. We have ratified an IMCO agreement which provides that ships of 1,600 tons and over should carry radar, and we shall shortly bring this requirement into effect for United Kingdom ships by making regulations under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1970.

'We attach great importance to the competence of officers and crews, particularly deck officers. Here the British safety record speaks for itself. There is, however, a theoretical legal gap in that British cargo ships in the home trade at present do not have to carry certificated officers, although most in fact do so. We hope to make regulations to close this legal gap before long. Indeed we are at present drawing up the necessary requirements and will be consulting industry about them.

'I believe, however, that the main concern in the minds of the public is about the standards of competence not on British ships but on some foreign ships which come near our shores. I can assure you that we are doing all we can to get higher international standards. But to make progress in an international sphere international agreement is necessary. We have played a leading part in the preparation of a booklet of advice on training and certification which has gone out to governments who are members of IMCO and of the ILO. Further progress is not easy but will certainly press for higher standards in any way which seems likely to be effective.

Looking at the whole picture

'There is one last general point which I wish to make. In deciding what to do to maintain safety at sea the British Government has to consider many different aspects – the international operations of British shipping which needs to operate worldwide in as free and as effective a manner as possible, the interests of the seafarers, the interests of those who live near to British ports and the British coast, the need to secure international agreement in order to make progress and to follow policies which will attract support from other maritime countries. This means that we have to take several factors into account in deciding our policy for safety at sea and pursue the line which is best suited to the general British interests.

'I make this point because we are sometimes criticized for not accepting particular schemes which are advocated by various British organizations. The reason why we do not do this is very often that such schemes, though drawn up by men who are experienced in a particular sphere, do not unfortunately take account of the whole picture.'

£6.5 million government aid for Edinburgh Airport

EDINBURGH (TURNHOUSE) AIRPORT will change hands on April 1. On that date, the airport will be formally transferred to the British Airports Authority, under whose control major development, including a new runway and terminal complex, will be carried out. The Government will contribute up to £6.5 million towards this.

Details of the transfer were given in the House of Commons on February 26 by Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, in reply to a question.

The main terms of transfer are (i) that the civil airport (excluding equipment required for the aerodrome navigation services) is to be transferred free of charge; (ii) that the aerodrome navigation services will continue to be provided by the National Air Traffic Control Services for 21 years; and (iii) that the National Air Traffic Control Services will pay appropriate rentals for accommodation occupied and for services provided by the Authority.

It was announced last year that, subject to planning permission and land purchase, a new main runway and terminal complex is to be provided at Turnhouse. Responsibility for carrying out this development, subject to planning permission, rests with the Authority which has already done a good deal of preliminary work.

The estimated cost of a new 8,400 ft. runway with associated taxi-ways, lighting, etc., and a new terminal complex to meet forecast requirements until about 1980, is £8.8 million at first quarter 1970 prices. The Department of Trade and Industry will bear three-quarters of the cost of the development – subject to agreed adjustments including inflation effects – within a maximum of £6.5 million at first quarter 1970 prices. The Department will also pay for the construction of a new Control Tower to serve the developed airport.

Parliamentary Answers

Below is a selection of Parliamentary Answers of interest to trade and industry

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18

National Coal Board

Mr. Nicholas Ridley, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry was asked to give details of the capital indebtedness of the National Coal Board and the annual amount paid in interest; and whether he would give permission to the National Coal Board to retain the capital raised by Her Majesty's Government's enforced sale of the Board's non-coal producing assets. He said that at the end of the National Coal Board's last financial year the Board's capital indebtedness, apart from bank overdrafts, was £667.8 million consisting of net loans from the Government. The interest payable on Government loans during the year was £37 million. 'On the second point,' he continued, 'I cannot anticipate the outcome of the review of non-colliery activities for which the Coal Bill provides.'

Jobs in development areas

Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, was asked to state the total number of jobs expected to arise in each development area from the issue of industrial development certificates as at June 18, 1970, compared to the latest available figures. He replied: 'The numbers of jobs reported at the end of June and the end of December to be in prospect over the next four years in authorized new buildings and in buildings taken over by manufacturing firms are, to the nearest thousand, as follows:

Development area	Males (Thous.)	Total (Thous.)
June 1970		
Northern	28	40
South West	4	6
Merseyside	19	25
Wales	21	29
Scotland	20	39
December 1970		
Northern	26	38
South West	3	5
Merseyside	19	25
Wales	18	25
Scotland	23	43

Industrial Development Certificates

Asked how many industrial development certificates were granted in each quarter of 1970 in respect of establishment of new industry and extension of existing industry; and how many additional jobs would arise in each case, Mr. Grant gave the following information:

Industrial Development Certificates approved in the Northern Development Area

	Number	Estimated Additional Employment (Thous.)†	
		Males	Total
1970			
1st quarter	67	2·7	3·9
2nd quarter	82	6·6	10·0
3rd quarter	55	1·9	2·7
4th quarter	51	1·3	1·7

† Applicants' estimates of the additional jobs expected to arise when the projects are complete and fully manned.

Research into pneumoconiosis

In answer to a question concerning the progress being made with research on pneumoconiosis and other respiratory diseases affecting miners, Mr. Ridley referred the questioner to his previous reply to the Member on February 8, and also to the Annual Report of the Medical Research Council for 1968-69, to the last published Reports of the Department's Safety in Mines Research Establishment and of the National Coal Board, covering 1969 and 1969-70 respectively, and to the Board's separate publication 'Medical Service and Medical Research 1968-69.' The Board's research programme for the coming year, he said, was still to be reviewed.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19

Buying a secondhand car

A Member who asked if, in view of the record of secondhand car dealings in this country, he would arrange for his department to publish *Buying a Secondhand Car*, which was the Consumer Council's last publication before its disbandment, or arrange to have it published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, was told by Mr. Ridley: 'No I understand that ample supplies of this free booklet have already been issued through Citizens' Advice Bureaux and other channels customarily used by the Council.'

Tariff changes for non-EEC countries

Would he publish a full list of tariff charges that would apply to countries outside the Common Market and excluding other applicant countries, should Great Britain join the European Economic Community, showing the new rates compared with the rates that would otherwise apply at that time and specifying separately those countries enjoying preferential access for products that would be subject to the common external tariff, Mr. Michael Noble, Minister of Trade, was asked. He said he would not. The existing United Kingdom duties would be progressively changed over a transitional period. Thereafter the United Kingdom would charge the full and various preferential rates of duty laid down in the European Economic Community's tariff legislation. The details, particularly as to timing and the application of particular rates to particular countries, depended on the outcome of the present negotiations with the Community, and the results would, of course, be published in due course if the United Kingdom joined the European Economic Community.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22

Pre-entry recording of exports

Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry was asked whether it remained the policy of his department to impose upon all exporters a system of pre-entry recording of exports in spite of the opposition of the Association of Chambers of Commerce; whether he had finally decided the form of his pre-entry scheme for exports; and what replies he had given to those organizations concerned with exports who had represented that his suggested pre-entry scheme for exports would result in many delays of the shipment of goods. He replied: 'The consultations I promised to hold about the pre-entry of exports are not yet complete. I will make a further statement as soon as possible.'

Timber imports costs

To a questioner who asked to what extent the £73 million increase in the cost of imported timber and processed timber including pulp and paper between 1968 and 1970 was attributed to the rise in the volume imported, and to rising prices, respectively, Mr. Anthony Grant said that most, if not all, of the increase in the value of imports between 1968 and 1970 was due to price changes.

The percentage of the total imports of each of the member countries of the EEC represented by timber in each of the last three years, the amount of timber imported into each in each of the last three years, and the comparable figures for the United Kingdom were given by Mr. Grant as follows:

EEC/United Kingdom timber imports

	1968	1969	1970 or latest available period	Corresponding period of 1969
Belgium-Luxembourg			January-August	
United States $ million	81	106	64	63
Percentage of total imports	*1·0*	*1·1*	*0·9*	*1·0*
France			January-June	
United States $ million	212	267	120	120
Percentage of total imports	*1·5*	*1·6*	*1·3*	*1·4*
German Federal Republic			January-September	
United States $ million	310	375	311	275
Percentage of total imports	*1·5*	*1·5*	*1·4*	*1·5*
Italy			January-September	
United States $ million	291	350	281	255
Percentage of total imports	*2·8*	*2·8*	*2·6*	*2·5*
Netherlands			January-October	
United States $ million	184	203	171	167
Percentage of total imports	*2·0*	*1·8*	*1·6*	*1·9*
United Kingdom				
United States $ million	552	519	571	—
Percentage of total imports	*2·5*	*2·6*	*2·6*	—

The figures relate to groups 242 and 243 of the Standard Industrial Trade Classification (Revised).

(*Continued on next page*)

Cardigan Bay oil

'There may be prospects for hydrocarbons in Cardigan Bay but their actual presence has not yet been established,' said Mr. Ridley when a Member asked what steps he would take to encourage the commercial exploitation of the substantial oil-bearing deposits beneath Cardigan Bay.

Ten years of tourism

The number of tourists who came to Great Britain, and the revenue earned in each of the last 10 years was given by Mr. Grant as follows:

Visits to the United Kingdom by overseas residents

	Number of visits			Expenditure (†)		
	Total	Holiday and other (‡)	Business	Total	Holiday and other (‡)	Business
	Thousands			£ million		
1961	..	..	..	176	..	..
1962	2,672	2,107	565	183	143	40
1963	2,988	2,353	635	188	147	41
1964	3,257	2,580	677	190	147	43
1965	3,597	2,881	716	193	151	42
1966	3,967	3,185	782	219	171	48
1967	4,289	3,447	842	236	186	50
1968	4,828	3,877	951	282	221	61
1969	5,821	4,693	1,128	359	282	77
1970 (§)	6,800	..	..	433	..	..

(†) Excludes fares paid to British air and shipping lines which appear in the transport account in the balance of payments
(‡) Includes visits to relatives, or friends, for study or health purposes
(§) Preliminary estimates

Hallmarking and the EEC

Asked why it was his policy to await the outcome of negotiations with the European Economic Community before announcing the Government's intentions following their review of the need for hallmarking legislation, Mr. Ridley said: 'Given the progress of the review, it is unlikely that the Government's conclusions can be formulated before the second half of this year. Whether they will then require further consideration in the light of Britain's possible obligations as a member of the Community cannot yet be predicted.'

Northern Ireland contracts

Information on the total value of contracts placed in Northern Ireland in 1969-70 by his department; their estimated value for 1970-71; and the figures as a percentage of the total of the United Kingdom figure was not readily available, said Mr. Grant. 'With minor exceptions the Ministry of Aviation Supply places all contracts on behalf of this Department, but their value cannot be readily segregated from that of other contracts which the Ministry of Aviation Supply places.'

Bidding for oil rights

'We expect shortly to make an announcement which will include details of the terms and conditions on which new areas will be offered,' said Mr. Ridley, asked if he would adopt an open bidding system for the allocation of exploration and exploitation rights of United Kingdom shelf oil resorces in newly designated areas.

UCS capital reconstruction

Precise details of the capital reconstruction of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders Ltd., remain to be worked out, Mr. Ridley told the House.

Car production losses

No detailed figures are available of the number of cars not produced by the United Kingdom automobile industry during 1970 as a result of industrial disputes in that or associated industries, and the ratio of this lost production to cars actually produced, said Mr. Ridley. 'But it is estimated that up to one-seventh of production may have been lost in 1970 as the result of disputes. A proportion of this loss would have been made good when normal working was resumed.'

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23

Nationalized industries' expertise

Outlining the policy pursued by his department and by the nationalized industries, in regard to competing with private British consultants for work overseas, Sir John Eden said: 'As was confirmed in Lord Cromer's Report on "Export Business from Capital Projects Overseas" (Cmnd. 3516), the nationalized industries have a considerable expertise which they can usefully deploy overseas. Where independent British consultants have also established interests in overseas markets, the industries normally seek to work through, or in collaboration with, the consultants. I am currently discussing with the consultants representatives and the chairman of the nationalized industries for which my right hon. Friend is responsible whether more might be done to further this collaboration.'

Pinnock situation

To a question about the latest position of the Pinnock Finance Company (Great Britain) Ltd., Mr. Ridley said that the Court on February 17 gave the liquidator sanction to pay an interim dividend of 2.5p in the £ to unsecured creditors. 'I have decided to publish the Inspectors' Report as soon as possible.'

Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd.

A nationally owned company, known as Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd., is being registered today, the Minister of Aviation Supply, Mr. Fred Corfield, said. This is the company to which certain of the aero-engine and marine and industrial gas turbine assets of Rolls Royce Ltd. will be transferred, when they are acquired from the Receiver, as I announced in my statement of 4th February. The Chairman of Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. will be Lord Cole and the following have agreed to be members of the new company's board of directors: Mr. I. T. Morrow, Mr. H. Conway, Dr. S. G. Hooker, Sir William Cook, Sir St. John Elstub, Sir Charles Elworthy, Mr. Gordon Richardson, Sir Arnold Weinstock.

I am arranging to have copies of the new company's Memorandum and Articles of Association made available in the Library of the House of Commons.

WEDNEDAY, FEBRUARY 24

Jobs in the pipeline

Mr. Grant was asked what is the estimated number of new jobs now put in the pipeline since September, 1970; and how many jobs have been lost in the same period. He said that industrial development certificates issued for Scotland since September, 1970, were estimated by the applicants to provide 6,690 jobs when the projects concerned were completed and fully manned. No estimate is available of the number of jobs which will result from developments not requiring industrial development certificates or of the number of jobs lost in the same period.

Investment grants and foreign industry

No consultations were held with foreign industry interests by his departments before the abolition of investment grants, Mr. Grant told a questioner.

Operational grants

Mr. Grant told a Member that he would not extend the financial assistance granted for three years to new industries coming to a special development area, to established firms in such areas. Operational grants were specifically designed to give additional assistance to new incoming industry to the Special Development Areas.

Garages report

Mr. Ridley, asked what action he proposes to take on the National Board for Prices and Incomes Report on Garages and Servicing of Vehicles, said 'The main recommendation of this report was that a national approval scheme for garages should be set up. The Economic Development Committee for Vehicle Distribution and Repair has already, as noted in the Report, brought together representatives of trade and consumer interests to examine the problems of improving standards of service and safeguarding customers' interests, and to make proposals. These will no doubt be submitted to me in due course.'

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25

Unemployment

Mr. Grant, when asked whether he would take emergency steps to encourage the creation of employment for school-leavers, said that unemployment among school-leavers was not high over the country as a whole. Government incentives were available to encourage the provision of employment in the assisted areas where unemployment among school-leavers was, in places, above the national average.

Mr. Grant was also asked what criteria were employed in deciding to make changes in the number of special development areas and in the operational grant available under the Local Employment Acts as announced on February 18, 1971. Mr. Grant said: 'These changes were made to deal more effectively with the problems of high and persistent unemployment, especially among men, in the older industrial areas of the development areas. The higher operational grant is intended to increase the attractiveness of those areas to incoming industry.'

British Film Fund Agency

A Member asked whether finance would be made available to the British Film Institute through the British Film Fund Agency as envisaged in the Films Act 1970; how much and when. Mr. Ridley said: 'I think my hon. Friend is referring to the provisions of Section 6 of the Films Act 1970 under which the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry may, after consultation with the Cinematograph Films Council, approve payments by the British Film Fund Agency to the British Film Institute towards the cost of making films.

'After considering advice given by the Cinematograph Films Council, we have authorized the British Film Fund Agency to make a grant of £10,000 from the British Film Fund to the British Film Institute towards the cost of making films. The grant will be subject to certain conditions and will be payable in the current levy year which ends on October 2, 1971.'

Volume and value of United Kingdom trade

Mr. Grant, replying to a question, said that the percentage increases in United Kingdom exports in 1970 as compared with 1969, by volume and by value, were about 3 per cent and 12 per cent respectively on a balance of payments basis.

Parliamentary answers on aviation and shipping

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18

Defect reporting for civil aviation

In reply to a Member who asked him whether he would institute a system of mandatory defect reporting for civil aviation, on the lines of the special occurrence reports used by the Royal Air Force, Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Industry, said: 'While I am aware of the reporting system used by the Royal Air Force I see no present need for requirements additional to those already contained in Article 9(5) of the Air Navigation Order, 1970, in respect of defects occurring to civil aircraft. I am, however, keeping the matter under review and will not hesitate to act if it becomes clear that further legislation would contribute to improved safety.'

Mediator air traffic control system

Asked whether he would make a statement about the introduction of the Mediator computerized traffic control system for southern England and whether he would authorize an inquiry into safety aspects of traffic control arising from the new system, Mr. Noble said that Stage I of the Mediator system of air traffic control had been introduced as planned on February 1 and it was operating effectively. Some difficulties arising initially had been overcome and further improvements would be made in due course. Safety standards were being maintained at a high level. Mr. Noble continued: 'Mediator provides the air traffic controllers with efficient and up-to-date equipment and it facilitates use of better techniques and procedures designed to ease workload and to increase efficiency. The initial operation of the system is of course being kept under review. I have no reason to doubt that it will provide the contribution to increased safety which is one of its objectives.'

Operational capacity at London airports

A Member asked what current plans existed for extending capacity at Gatwick, Heathrow, Luton and Stansted Airports, respectively; what would be the cost in each case; and how many additional households would fall within the 35 noise number index contour at each airport as a result. Mr. Noble replied: 'No firm proposals for increasing the operational capacity of these airports have been submitted. Various plans are being considered by the British Airports Authority and Luton Corporation but they are unlikely to be finalized before a decision on the recommendations of the Commission on the Third London Airport. All these airports are, however, able to cater for an increasing number of aircraft movements on the basis of existing operational facilities.'

Student charter flights

Mr. Noble was asked whether he would permit the implementation of the European Consultative Aviation Committee recommendation No. 6 about student non-affinity charter flights on the North Atlantic route. He said that the Air Transport Licensing Board were aware of this recommendation and were free to implement it in licensing British airlines. 'When considering applications from foreign carriers I follow, as far as possible, the course set by the ATLB, provided foreign administrations give reciprocal treatment.'

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19

Competence and Channel collisions

Asked whether, in view of recent collisions in the English Channel, he would seek to secure an international standard of competence for masters of ships and for navigation officers and ensure its regular enforcement, Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, replied: 'Following the "Torrey Canyon" disaster a joint Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization/International Labour Office study on the practicability of applying international standards of competency and certification to officers and crews concluded that introduction of such standards would give rise to considerable practical difficulties. However the Organizations circulated a comprehensive International Maritime Training Guide containing detailed recommendations to Governments on the training and qualifications of navigating officers and crew. The Guide is being kept up to date and should lead to an all-round improvements in training standards. Her Majesty's Government will continue to play a major part in this work and in further action, both national and international, to improve standards of competency among seafarers.'

Holland Martin recommendations

Recommendations in the Holland-Martin Report upon safety of trawling vessels for action by either the Government or the industry which remain to be implemented include some of those on radio communications, design, construction and equipment of trawlers, research and development, conditions of work, training and management, Mr. Grant said. The Government have undertaken to consult the industry before making rules under the Fishing Vessels (Safety Provisions) Act 1970 or taking other action on Holland-Martin recommendations. 'Preparatory work on the rules is proceeding and I am expecting such consultations to take place shortly.'

Labour for deep sea fishing fleets

To a Member who asked whether he was satisfied with the system for the registration of labour for the deep sea fishing fleet in major ports such as Hull; and whether he contemplated a training board for the industry, Mr. Grant replied: 'These registration schemes are non-statutory and are managed by the industry itself. There is therefore no requirement for information about their operation to be supplied to the Department. Industrial training boards are the responsibility of my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for Employment.'

Aircraft spoilers

No general direction would be given to the Air Registration Board to re-examine operational requirements of the spoilers on aircraft flown by British airlines, following the recent accident report on an Air Canada DC8 crash at Toronto Airport, Mr. Noble said. As a result of the accident referred to, the Department consulted the Air Registration Board and on their advice checked that proper operating drills were laid down by British operators of aircraft with spoiler systems similar to those of the DC8. Pilots were also warned of the dangers attending any departure from these drills.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22

Dispersing oil slicks

The Department of Trade and Industry have completed experiments to develop a method of testing the effectiveness of oil dispersants at sea and have tested several dispersants Mr. Grant told a Member. A report on the test method will be published in due course, but information about the performance of commercial products is for departmental use only.

Aircraft noise monitoring

The Department of Trade and Industry employs 26 staff in one aircraft noise monitoring unit at Heathrow and 16 staff in the second unit at Gatwick, said Mr. Grant. Over 99 per cent of total departures comply with the prescribed maximum noise levels and it is only by monitoring that the number of infringements is known.

Liberalizing charter flights

International discussion of non-scheduled services has taken place largely in the European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC), said Mr. Grant when asked what negotiations he had held with European and other interested governments about the liberalization of rules governing charter flights. 'The United Kingdom has played a full part in this. Negotiations within ECAC have led to agreement on several kinds of non-scheduled flights which may be carried out freely in Europe. These are defined in the Multilateral Agreement on Commercial Rights for non-scheduled Air Services in Europe. There has also been a considerable liberalization of inclusive tour charters, particularly in Europe. Study and discussion of the rules governing closed group affinity charter and other type of charter operations are continuing in ECAC, and at need with other administration. Outside Europe these contracts are mainly exploratory.'

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23

Existing estuarial airport

Asked whether he has calculated what public money might be saved if an existing estuarial airport was chosen for a third London or national airport rather than any of the sites looked at by the Roskill Commission, Mr. Noble replied: 'No, Sir. There is no evidence that any existing estuarial airport could at all conveniently cater for the growth of traffic which has its origin and destinations in the South East.'

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25

Hotel near Heathrow Airport

Asked whether he would make a statement on the proposal to construct an hotel near the approach to the main runway at Heathrow Airport, Mr. Grant said: 'I understand that, after consultation with the Department, the Hounslow Borough Council has issued outline planning permission for a hotel at Meadowbank, Bath Road, which is close to the centre line on the approach to number 1 runway. The permission is conditional on the building not exceeding a height of 160 feet above ordnance datum, equivalent to 80 feet above local ground level. At this height the building would conform to the internationally agreed standards for safeguarded take-off and approach slopes. I am advised that the building would not interfere with the performance of the Instrument Landing System or the radar.'

Mr. Grant was further asked whether, in view of the proposal to erect the new hotel, he would undertake an urgent review of the relevant regulations. He said that the regulations depended on internationally agreed standards. A review by the International Civil Aviation Organization of aircraft performance in the take-off and landing phases, in which the United Kingdom would participate, had already been proposed. The international regulations regarding aerodromes would be re-examined in the light of the results of this review.

Government surplus sales

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1971	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
March 9-10	Miscellaneous stores	Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon.	Midland Marts Ltd. (Dept. L), Market Square, Oxon. (Tel. 08692 2073)

Hydraulic and mobile cranes; Lansing Bagnall industrial tractors; Ferguson tractors; Lewin road sweepers; Tasker semi-trailers (8-tons); Barford dumpers; paint sprayers; 5-ton ratchet jacks; Collis storehouse truck; Milne oxy-acetylene outfits; prismatic compasses; light alloy extending ladders; delivery and suction hose; sisal and manilla rope and other miscellaneous rescue equipment; tyres; miscellaenous saddlery; various metals; aluminium water bottles; miscellaneous household and office furniture including, various chairs; tables; bureaux; steel wardrobes; filing cabinets, etc.; clothing and textiles including, vests; drawers; white shirts; jackets; blue dungaree overalls; raincoats; greatcoats; denim and battledress trousers and blouses; ankle boots; mixed rags; also black PVC sheets 160 ft. by 90 ft. by 0·014 ins. thick.

March 16-18	Heavy duty road making plant, commercial and private vehicles	Ordnance Storsge and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate,, Nottingham (Tel. 54272)

Excavators; mobile cranes; tractors; loading shovels; angledozers; fork lift trucks; graders; agricultural tractors; dumpers; Bedford Fire tenders; Coventry Climax fire pumps; heavy duty trucks; coaches; hydraulic tippers; refullers; breakdown trucks; various trailers; ambulances; light vans; saloon cars; estate cars; Land Rovers; Minibuses; motor cycles, etc.

March 23-24	Miscellaneous stores	Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Branston, Staffs.	Arnold & Son (Dept. L), 'Modwena', 1 Market Place, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffs. (Tel. 4657)

PVC plastic sheets 160 ft. by 90 ft. by 0·014 in. thick; generator sets of various sizes; machine tools including, centre and capstan lathes; drilling and tapping machines; grinders; pressure die casting plant; vehicle spares; suction and delivery hose; firemen's axes; ropes; scrap metal; clothing and textiles including berets; greatcoats; denims; blue dungaree overalls; raincoats, etc.; tables; chairs; wardrobes; dressing tables and chests; lockers and other items of furniture; miscellaneous electrical and electronic equipment; oscilloscopes; test meters and large quantities of other items of general stores.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers, price 5p, or from Ministry of Defence, Directorate of Sales (Supply), First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, WC1V 6HE, about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, or from the sale site or major depots on viewing days, which are from five days prior to the sale.

Customs notices of interest to exporters

THE FOLLOWING Public Notices issued by HM Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, 39-41, Mark Lane, London, EC3R 7HE.

General Notice	
49	Temporary importations: international co-operation
77E	Purchase tax-exports.
77X	Purchase tax – retail export schemes.
104	Temporary importations and exportations under ATA and ECS Carnets.
112	Authorized hours for Customs work at ports, airports and in long rooms and charges for attendance given at the request of merchants.
118	Samples required for the purpose of promoting exports from the United Kingdom: admission without payment of Customs duty and purchase tax.
206	Export trade reliefs: temporary importation for process or repair.
207	Reimported goods: relief from Customs duty and purchase tax.
210	Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
215	Relief from Customs duty and purchase tax on importations of goods intended for export which are not otherwise eligible for relief.
300	Export reliefs scheduling scheme.
429	Customs export procedure. Further relaxation of pre-entry.
466	Export documents and trade statistics.
467	The New Customs Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification.
SN6	Notice to passengers (exchange control and export licensing).
Exchange Control	Notice to Exporters. Issue dated September 1970. (Issued by HM Treasury – also obtained from any bank.)
Drawback	
7	Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.
74A	EFTA drawback: exception of EFTA goods re-exported to another EFTA country.
77M	British-made cars and motorcycles; tax free sales to tourists, etc.
132	Sugar: all matters relating to the importation, warehousing and export of sugar and sugar goods, and to the use of surcharge-free sugar for certain purposes.
172	Hydrocarbon oils: drawback of duty.
218	The conditions and procedures under which drawback of import duty may be claimed on goods which are exported in the same state as they were in when imported.
219	The conditions and procedures under which drawback of import duty may be claimed upon the exportation of goods produced or manufactured in this country from imported materials.
224	The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer, as an alternative to examination on the quay.
291	Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.
372	Notice to exporters and other traders regarding goods exported, shipped as stores or deposited in bonded warehouse on drawback; authorization of signatories to drawback claims.
430	Tables of rates of sugar surcharge, distribution payments and corresponding repayments.
430A	Table of rates of sugar surcharge and distribution payment on imported invert sugar and other imported goods containing sugar and repayment rates of exported invert sugar and exported beer.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index number and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

Symbols used in all statistical tables are:—
. . not available
– nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

	Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesales	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index £m. in base year	1963 26,758	1963	1963 21,758	1963 20,087	1963 20,087	1966 11,372	1963 4,907	1963 1,070	1963 994	1963 944	1963 1,752	Series in £ million			
1965	108	111·7	115	114	105		121	124	119	127	117	385	263	47	31
1966	110	113·2	122	121	108	100·0	124	128	115	128	125	254	143	25	17
1967	112	113·9	127	126	110	101·4	133	124	122	138	142	184	–37	13	22
1968	116	119·8	135	135	112	103·6	140	130	144	145	142	157	23	75	41
1969	118	122·9	143	142	113	103·0	136	140	148	130	130	358	232	26	36
1970		123·8				104·2									51 p
1968															
4th quarter	118	122·3	138	138	113	104·1	146	146	160	143	139	116	46	25	20
1969															
1st quarter	115	121·8	140	138	111	102·3	133	128	138	135	134	104	105	6	9
2nd quarter	117	123·3	141	141	113	103·7	135	141	147	129	127	80	43	2	—
3rd quarter	119	123·2	143	144	113	103·1	138	146	155	152	128	48	—	8	10
4th quarter	120	123·5	147	146	114	103·0	138	146	153	127	131	126	84	10	16
1970															
1st quarter	117	123·7	149	148	114	103·2	131	141	142	115	131	36	32	– 5	–41
2nd quarter	120	122·8	154	153	116	104·2	142	150	160	121	137	98	55	12	7
3rd quarter	120	123·9	158	157	117	104·6	139	153	156	122	133	126	42	5	26
4th quarter		125·4 p				104·8									59 p
1970															
June		123·7				104·7									
July		121·9				104·1									
August		122·8				105·4									
September		124·7				104·4									
October		126·8 p				106·1									
November		123·6 p				103·3									
December		125·8 p				105·0									

	Orders	Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade (§)		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering and electrical goods† orders on hand (end period)	Retail prices Index		Wholesale price index non-food manufacturing industry		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Imports	Exports (¶)	
	at 1963 prices	Index‡	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used‡	Manufactured products: home sales‡		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index £m. in base year	Dec. 1963	16 Jan. 1962		1963	1963	31 Jan. 1956	Series in thousands			1963 4,362	1963 4,282	Series in £ million
1965	119	112·1	4·8	106·8	104·6	157·9	308	265	24,785	116 r	112 r	– 77
1966	115	116·5	3·9	110·2	107·3	168·5	323	255	24,384	120 r	121 r	43
1967	106	119·4	2·5	108·4	108·2	175·3	512	174	24,475	130 r	120 r	–312
1968	106	125·0	4·7	120·5	112·4	187·3	541	188	24,331	159 r	146 r	–319
1969	117	131·8	5·4	125·0	115·9	197·4	535	200	24,308	165	165 r	416
1970	127 p	140·2	6·4	128·4 p	124·5 p	217·5	574	186		181	184 r	
1968												
4th quarter	106	127·2	5·6	120·4	113·1	191·0	532	202	24,348	162 r	154 r	–63
1969												
1st quarter	110	129·7	6·2	122·3	114·1	194·7	532	198	24,364	162 r	153 r	13
2nd quarter	113	131·8	5·4	124·2	115·1	195·6	519	202	24,340	165 r	163 r	76
3rd quarter	115	132·0	5·0	126·1	116·5	197·8	547	200	24,268	165 r	171 r	153
4th quarter	117	133·7	5·1	127·3	118·0	201·6	544	199	24,258	169	172 r	174
1970												
1st quarter	118	136·2	5·0	130·1	120·6	209·0	561	192	24,280	171 r	180 r	213
2nd quarter	122	139·5	5·8	129·2	123·6	213·8	563	187		183 r	183 r	
3rd quarter	123	141·1	6·9	126·9	125·7	219·0	592	185		178	175 r	73
4th quarter	127 p	144·0	7·7	127·7 p	128·3 p	227·9	581	177		190 r	199 r	
1970												
June	122	139·9	5·9	128·0	124·2	215·3	561	187		187 r	187 r	
July	122	140·9	6·7	127·5	125·0	217·5	593	186		140 r	185 r	
August	123	140·8	6·8	126·1	125·7	219·7	593	184		200 r	140 r	
September	123	141·5	7·0	127·2	126·4	221·0	589	187		194 r	199 r	
October	122 p	143·0	7·4	126·3	127·5	222·4	576	184		192 r	203 r	
November	126 p	144·0	7·9	128·4 p	128·5 p	228·5	579	176		192 r	191 r	
December	127 p	145·0	7·9	128·5 p	128·9 p	232·8	589	171		186 r	204 r	
1971												
January		147·0	8·5	127·9 p	..	236·0	613	157		176 r	176 r	
February							623 p	147 p				

(†) New series covering SIC Orders VII-IX; previous series also included part of Order XI. (‡) Not seasonally adjusted.
(§) On a balance of payments basis. (‖) Includes payments for United States military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments.
(¶) Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowance for factors affecting recording.

United Kingdom trade in 1970

Provisional figures for United Kingdom trade in December were published on January 14 *and an article appeared in* Trade and Industry *dated January* 20; *the article below provides a more detailed analysis of trends. An article on prices appeared on pages* 393 *to* 396 *of the issue dated February* 24.

SUMMARY

In 1970, the visible balance, which had been in deficit each year since 1958, is provisionally estimated to have been just in surplus. With invisibles running at some £50 million a month in the first three quarters of last year and estimated at about the same rate in the fourth quarter, the current account of the balance of payments was in substantial surplus of some £600 million last year.

Exports rose markedly in value, the rate of increase being rather less than in 1968 and 1969 but considerably greater than on average, before devaluation. Most of the increase was, however, due to higher prices; there was only moderate growth in the volume of exports between the two years and indeed there was a slight fall between the first and second halves of 1970.

Imports increased sharply in 1970, but, in contrast to exports, most of the increase was in volume rather than in price. Part of the rise was due to imports delayed from 1969 to 1970 by strikes in Canada towards the end of 1969. After allowing for these delayed arrivals, the increase in the volume of imports was somewhat above what might have been expected, on past experience, in relation to the growth of the home economy and the rate of stockbuilding.

Table 1. Annual totals (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

£ million

	Exports fob† (inclusive of re-exports)	Per cent increase on a year earlier	Imports cif†		Per cent increase on a year earlier	
			Total	Excluding US military aircraft	Total	Excluding US military aircraft
1956	3,369	10		3,945		—
1957	3,504	4		4,139		5
1958	3,391	–3		3,834		–7
1959	3,554	5		4,087		7
1960	3,789	7		4,655		14
1961	3,955	4		4,546		–2
1962	4,062	3		4,628		2
1963	4,365	7		4,983		8
1964	4,565	5		5,696		14
1965	4,901	7		5,751		1
1966	5,255	7	5,949	5,947	3	3
1967	5,230	—	6,437	6,393	8	7
1968	6,434	23	7,897	7,752	23	21
1969	7,339	14	8,315	8,128	5	5
1970	8,063	10	9,051	9,029	9	11

† The totals for exports and imports include the following revisions to parcel post values:

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Exports	+ 14	+ 16	+ 32	+ 40
Imports	+ 3	+ 3	+ 8	+ 8

Visible balance

The move into surplus in the visible balance in the second half of 1969 was maintained in 1970. After allowing for the delays in imports from Canada, there was probably a slight improvement in the underlying position in the first half of last year. The visible balance during the remaining months of 1970, however, was greatly distorted by the effect of the United Kingdom dock strike in July. By the end of the year, apart from any permanent losses, most of the delays to imports and exports had probably been made good. Over the second half year as a whole, visible trade was close to balance and it is provisionally estimated that there was a small surplus for the complete year.

Exports

Exports in 1970 were £7,891 million, on a balance of payments basis; this was £830 million (12 per cent) higher than in 1969. Most of this increase reflected rising prices; the unit value index for 1970 was about 7 per cent above its level in 1969. While prices rose over twice as fast last year compared with 1969, there was a marked slowdown in the growth in the volume of exports. The volume of exports increased by some 3 per cent in 1970, or about a third of the increase in 1969.

The trend of exports during 1970 was severely distorted by the effects of the July dock strike and its aftermath. The shortfall in exports in the third quarter was probably made good by the end of the fourth quarter, so that taking the two quarters together avoids the worst of the distortions. Between the first and second halves of the year the value of exports rose by 4 per cent; this increase was more than accounted for by higher prices and there was a slight fall in volume.

The slower rate of increase in the value of United Kingdom exports last year, after two years of very fast expansion, is only partly accounted for by a slower growth in world demand. The value of world trade in manufactures in 1970 may have risen at a rate rather less than the exceptionally rapid increase of 17 per cent recorded in 1969; on the evidence of the first three quarters there appears to have been some slowing down during the course of 1970. As was the case with United Kingdom exports, prices have contributed more than usual over the past 12 months to the growth in the value of world trade in manufactured goods.

The United Kingdom share of the value of world trade in manufactures probably fell again in 1970, although the extent of the fall is not yet clear. Part of the loss of share can be attributed to such special factors as a fall in exports of ships and aircraft, reduced demand for precious stones, and the disruptive effects of strikes. Part was also probably due to a declining contribution from devaluation to the growth in the volume of exports: it was primarily due to the stimulus from devaluation that we held our share of world trade between 1968 and 1969.

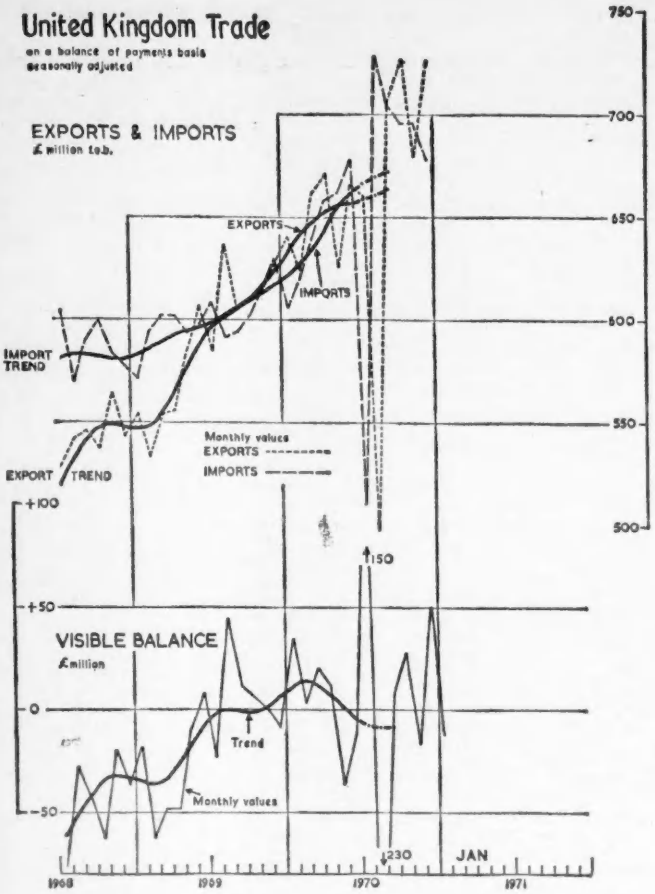
In 1970 United Kingdom exports were probably still relatively more competitive in terms of price than immediately before devaluation. The large increases in wage costs and prices, which have occurred in many of the industrial countries, including Germany, together with the revaluation of the German mark, have led to our major competitors' export prices rising at about the same rate as our own over the past two years. There are signs, however, that in the last few months United Kingdom export prices may have begun to rise faster than those of our main competitors.

In the area pattern of trade the strongest growth in exports in 1970 for the second year in succession was to Western Europe, with the increase to EFTA exceeding that to the EEC. There was only a small rise in deliveries to North America, also for the second year running. Exports to the sterling area rose at about the same average rate as exports to all areas.

Imports

Imports in 1970 were £7,881 million on a balance of payments basis, £679 million more than in 1969. Some two-thirds of the increase by value of 9½ per cent was in the volume of arrivals, and about a third was due to higher prices.

In the first half of the year imports were swollen by consignments of nickel, nickel ore and timber delayed by strikes in Canada towards the end of 1969 and by the arrival of three Boeing 747's (Jumbo Jets) in the second quarter. The dock strike affected the



flow of imports in the second half of 1970 but by the end of the year, the arrears had probably been made good. With allowance for the special factors affecting arrivals in the first half of 1970, the underlying rate of increase in the value of imports was about 4½ per cent in each half year.

The increase in the volume of imports (on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis), i.e. excluding both arrivals of and payments for United States military aircraft etc., between 1969 and 1970 was about 7½ per cent. After making allowance for the special factors mentioned above affecting arrivals in the first half of 1970, the increase was about 6 per cent. This was a little greater than the increase of between 4 and 5 per cent in the volume of imports that might have been expected on past relationships between imports and the growth in the home economy. Imports in 1969, however, had been a little below trend and the volume of arrivals seldom corresponds with the average relationship based on past trends. It may be that the gradual relaxation of the import deposit scheme through the year and its eventual termination early in December played some part in the above average increase.

Arrivals of United States military aircraft and equipment, which had risen steadily from 1966, reached their peak in 1969 at £187 million; in 1970 they fell back to £22 million. Only a very small amount now remains to be delivered. Payments for these items fell back from £61 million in 1969 to £10 million in 1970 and are expected to continue at a low level for some time.

Nearly half of the increase last year of £901 million in imports on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis (excluding United States military aircraft) was in imports of finished manufactures; the proportion of total imports accounted for by these goods rose from 20 to 23 per cent, a continuation of the trend of recent years. Industrial materials accounted for another £320 million, the largest proportionate increase being in imports of chemicals, which increased by 17 per cent. Imports of basic materials were swollen by the backlog from the Canadian strikes, but imports of semi-manufactures other than chemicals rose less sharply, largely because

(Continued on next page)

Table 2. United Kingdom trade: Visible trade on balance of payments basis

Seasonally adjusted values† £ million per month

	Exports¶ fob	Imports§ fob	Visible balance
1956	281	277	+ 4
1957	292	295	- 2
1958	284	281	+ 2
1959	294	303	- 10
1960	311	345	- 34
1961	324	337	- 13
1962	333	341	- 8
1963	357	364	- 7
1964	374	417	- 43
1965	401	421	- 20
1966	432	438	- 6
1967	427	473	- 46
1968	523	576	- 54
1969	588	600	- 12
1970	658	657	+ 1 p
1969 1st quarter	547	590	- 42
2nd quarter	582	598	- 16
3rd quarter	610	598	+ 12
4th quarter	615	615	- 0
1970 1st quarter	642	623	+ 19
2nd quarter	654	666	- 12
3rd quarter	623	647	- 24
4th quarter	711	691	+ 20 p

p Provisional estimates.
† Components and totals are rounded independently.
¶ Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowance for factors affecting recording (see Table 3).
§ Includes payments for United States military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments (see Table 4).

Table 3. Exports

Seasonally adjusted values† £ million per month

	Overseas Trade Statistics basis‖ (fob)	Coverage adjustments	Net allowance for factors affecting recording¶	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1969	612	-27	+ 4	588
1970	672	-28	+13	658 p
1969 1st quarter	562	-26	+12	547
2nd quarter	600	-30	+12	582
3rd quarter	640	-24	- 6	610
4th quarter	645	-27	- 3	615
1970 1st quarter	655	-26	+13	642
2nd quarter	669	-29	+13	654
3rd quarter	638	-27	+13	623
4th quarter	726	-30	+15	711 p

p Provisional estimates.
† Components and totals are rounded independently.
‖ These values are derived from the recorded values in Table 4 by the standard seasonal adjustment process (see Note 1 (e)).
¶ See Note 1 (d).

A LIBRARY FOR EXPORTERS

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are freely available for reference in the Department of Trade and Industry **Statistics and Market Intelligence Library** *at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU. This is a modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes. It has a reading room for visitors, and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of foreign manufacturers.*

The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays (Tel. 01-248 5757, *Ext.* 368 *or Telex No.* 886143).

UK TRADE IN 1970, *continued*

Table 4. Imports

Seasonally adjusted values† £ million per month

	Overseas Trade Statistics basis‖	Adjustments to balance of payments basis				Balance of payments basis
		US military aircraft		Freight, insurance and other valuation adjustments	Coverage adjustments	
		Arrivals	Payments			
	(cif)					(fob)
1969	693	–16	+ 5	–68	–14	600
1970	754	– 2	+ 1	–78	–18	657 p
1969 1st quarter	674	–17	+11	–68	–10	590
2nd quarter	699	–22	+ 5	–68	–16	598
3rd quarter	695	–16	+ 1	–68	–14	598
4th quarter	703	– 8	+ 3	–68	–15	615
1970 1st quarter	716	– 2	+ 0	–71	–19	623
2nd quarter	762	– 3	+ 0	–77	–16	666
3rd quarter	741	– 1	+ 2	–79	–16	647
4th quarter	799	– 2	+ 1	–86	–22	691

p Provisional estimates.
† Components and totals are rounded independently.
‖ These values are derived from the recorded values in Table 4 by the standard seasonal adjustment process (see Note 1 (e)).

Table 5

Recorded values: (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

£ million per month

	Exports‡ fob	Imports cif	
		Total	Excl. US military aircraft, etc.
1968 1st quarter	522·3	665·1	658·6
2nd quarter	522·3	646·1	637·6
3rd quarter	524·3	649·3	636·9
4th quarter	575·7	672·0	650·8
1969 1st quarter	555·5	687·2	670·9
2nd quarter	618·8	706·0	684·1
3rd quarter	611·3	676·7	661·2
4th quarter	660·8	701·7	694·1
1970 1st quarter	649·5	715·4	713·5
2nd quarter	688·0	785·0	781·8
3rd quarter	608·5	719·3	718·8
4th quarter	741·6	797·4	795·3

‡ No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.

of the fall in prices of non-ferrous metals (especially copper) during the year.

The total value of the food, drink and tobacco group of imports showed an above average increase, due almost entirely to higher prices for a large number of commodities; the volume increase of 1 per cent was about average. Fuel imports rose only slightly in value; the volume increase of 8 per cent was about average but the price level, as measured by the average value index fell by over 3 per cent.

Largely reflecting the increasing importance of finished manufactures in the United Kingdom import bill, imports from the main manufacturing countries increased sharply. Imports from Western Europe rose by 13 per cent and those from North America (excluding military aircraft, etc.) by 26 per cent. In Western Europe, imports from the EEC rose slightly faster than those from EFTA, while in North America, imports from Canada increased by 35 per cent, partly on account of the carry-over of imports from 1969 to 1970 caused by the Canadian strikes. Imports from the United States (excluding military aircraft, etc.) were 23 per cent higher. There were slight increases in imports from the sterling area, Eastern Europe and the 'Rest of the World' group of countries, but imports from Latin America were a little lower.

Table 6. Changes in value, volume and unit values of exports and imports

Seasonally adjusted except Unit Values monthly averages

	Exports fob			Imports cif excluding US military aircraft, etc.			Terms of trade†
	Value	Volume Index	Unit Value Index	Value	Volume Index	Unit Value Index	
	£m.	1961 = 100		£m.	1961 = 100		1961 = 100
1967							
3rd qtr.	438	*119*	*115*	515	*126*	*108*	*106*
October			*116*			*110*	*105*
4th qtr.	398	*106*	*116*	566	*134*	*113*	*103*
1968							
1st qtr.	521	*134*	*121*	641	*144*	*120*	*101*
2nd qtr.	506	*130*	*123*	633	*141*	*121*	*102*
3rd qtr.	550	*139*	*125*	654	*144*	*122*	*103*
4th qtr.	567	*140*	*126*	657	*144*	*123*	*103*
1969							
1st qtr.	565	*139*	*128*	659	*143*	*124*	*103*
2nd qtr.	596	*148*	*128*	678	*146*	*125*	*102*
3rd qtr.	637	*158*	*128*	680	*146*	*127*	*101*
4th qtr.	648	*157*	*129*	693	*147*	*129*	*100*
1970							
1st qtr.	657	*155*	*131*	716	*150*	*131*	*100*
2nd qtr.	664	*155*	*134*	760	*158*	*132*	*101*
3rd qtr.	635	*146*	*136*	738	*152*	*132*	*103*
4th qtr.	731	*162*	*139*	796	*165*	*132*	*105*
% increase Oct. 1967–4th qtr. 1970			*21*			*20*	—

† Export Unit Value Index as percentage of the Import Unit Value Index.

VISITS OVERSEAS OF UNITED KINGDOM BUSINESSMEN

British businessmen intending to travel overseas are urged in their own interests to make the earliest possible contact, before going abroad, with the Export Services Division of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) (at either the Regional Office covering their area or Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU). The DTI, in co-operation with Commercial Officers at Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates overseas, are in a position to provide advice when it is required, and to arrange for suitable introductions and contacts related to the purpose of their business.

The information which the DTI require, apart from a businessman's name and that of the firm he represents, consists of details of his itinerary, giving the places to be visited and the dates as nearly as can be estimated, the names and addresses of the local agents, if any, at the places to be visited the general purpose of the visit, the type of contacts and introduction which the businessman would like to have arranged for him in advance, and any other relevant information which the businessman might consider would enable him to obtain maximum results. Where appropriate, these details should be accompanied by copies of trade literature, relating to the product which the businessman is proposing to sell.

The changing pattern

In 1970 41 per cent of our exports were sold to Western Europe, 28 per cent to the sterling area and 15 per cent to North America. Over the last decade, Western Europe has become an increasingly important market for our exports while the sterling area has shown a relative decline. The proportion of United Kingdom exports going to the North American market has not markedly changed over the same period. Compared with 1969, the share of exports sent to Western Europe has risen, while the proportion to North America declined, reflecting the lack of growth in deliveries to that market last year. Nevertheless, in terms of countries, the United States continued to be easily the United Kingdom's largest single market in 1970, followed by Germany in second place. For the first time the EEC became a larger market for our exports than the Commonwealth.

North America

Exports to the North American market increased by under 1 per cent in 1970; deliveries to the United States increased by 3 per cent, but our exports to Canada fell by 7 per cent. Although there was no growth in real output in the United States last year, the price level and g.n.p. at current prices again rose substantially, and imports increased by 11 per cent compared with 1969. For the second year running there has been little or no year-on-year increase in the value of United Kingdom exports to the United States; the underlying trend seems to have remained flat since the latter half of 1969, when the downturn in the United States economy became apparent. It is clear that with the rapid increase in United Kingdom export prices in 1970, the volume of exports to the United States has fallen.

Among the main commodities exported to the United States, shipments of whisky, which accounts for about 10 per cent of our exports to this market, increased by 18 per cent in 1970 compared with 1969 (although the 1969 total was probably low as a result of stockbuilding in the latter half of 1968 in anticipation of the United States dock strikes). Machinery exports increased by nearly 6 per cent, while exports of road motor vehicles fell by 5 per cent. Exports of diamonds fell quite sharply, as did our exports of aircraft and aircraft engines.

The fall in exports to Canada was mainly attributable to a decline in shipments of road motor vehicles (nearly 35 per cent), and a small fall in exports of machinery, partially offset by an increase of over 12 per cent in exports of textile products.

Western Europe

Exports to Western Europe increased by 15 per cent in 1970. This rise was well above the pre-devaluation trend although growth was not as marked as in 1969. Most West European countries were operating close to capacity limits throughout 1969; the anti-inflationary policies which many governments have introduced slowed the rate of growth of output during 1970, but imports have continued to grow strongly.

There was an increase of almost 15 per cent in United Kingdom exports to the EEC, only slightly below the rapid growth of 1969. The upward trend in imports into the EEC has continued despite the lack of growth in production during 1970; there were clear indications that the German boom had passed its peak and in France production was flat for most of the year. There were marked rises in United Kingdom exports of machinery (20 per cent), transport equipment (24 per cent), scientific instruments (19 per cent), chemicals (17 per cent) and iron and steel (27 per cent). There was also a strong and widespread growth of exports of non-manufactures to the EEC.

The rise of 21 per cent in United Kingdom exports to Germany last year was higher than the growth in 1969, and faster than the growth to any other EEC country except the Netherlands. Throughout 1969 and the beginning of 1970, the German economy experienced boom conditions, but signs of a slowdown in activity became pronounced during the year. Imports, however, have been running at a high level through 1970, presumably stimulated by the revaluation in 1969. Amongst United Kingdom exports the commodities which showed marked increases were machinery (31 per cent), road motor vehicles (25 per cent), ships and aircraft (69 per cent) and iron and steel (32 per cent).

Imports into France fell following the devaluation of the franc in August 1969; during the course of last year they resumed a strong upward trend and were 10 per cent higher in 1970 compared with 1969. United Kingdom exports to France in 1970 increased by 8 per cent: commodities which showed significant increases included iron and steel, chemicals and ships and aircraft, but deliveries of road motor vehicles fell.

(*Continued on next page*)

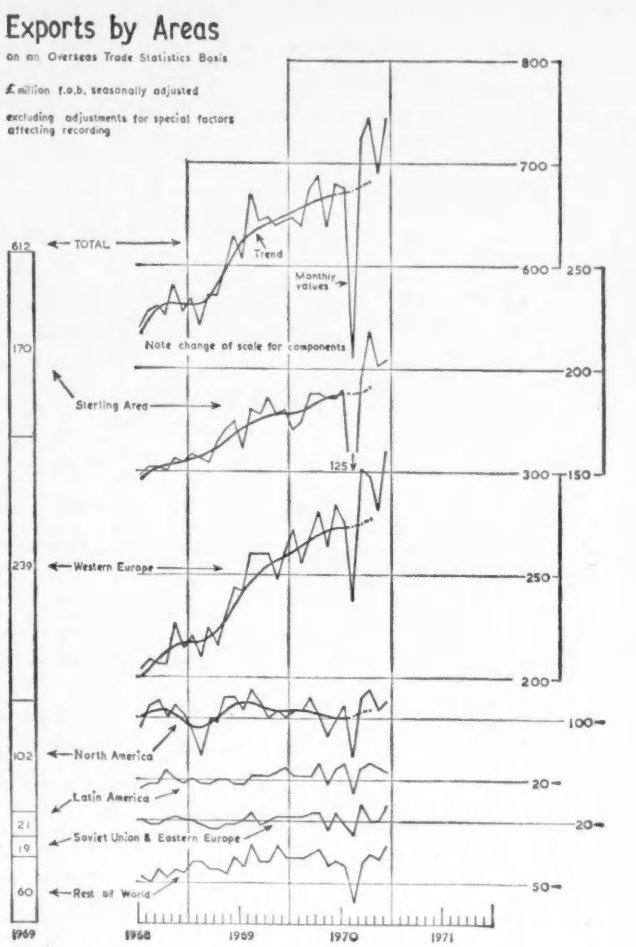


Table A. Exports: areas‡ (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million f.o.b. per month

	Rates of growth per cent		Recent trends					
			1969	1970				
	Average 1957-67†	1969-70	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	year
STERLING AREA	1½	9	181	178	186	171	208	186
Australia	1½	7	28	29	29	23	35	29
New Zealand	–1	6	11	10	11	10	13	11
Republic of South Africa	5	14	26	26	28	28	30	28
Irish Republic	7	13	30	30	32	32	33	32
WESTERN EUROPE	9	15	256	265	276	272	296	277
EEC	9	15	137	139	146	146	156	147
EFTA	8	18	96	103	107	104	115	107
Other	13	8	23	23	23	22	25	24
NORTH AMERICA	5	½	101	106	98	100	108	103
United States and dependencies	8	3	77	82	76	74	84	79
Canada	½	–7	24	24	22	26	24	24
LATIN AMERICA	1	14	24	22	24	22	26	24
SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE	8	12	21	23	22	20	22	22
REST OF WORLD	3½	–0	63	63	61	53	65	60
TOTAL	5	10	645	655	669	638	726	672

† The average annual rate of growth has been estimated from regression lines fitted over the 11-year span 1957-67

‡ No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports

UK TRADE IN 1970, *continued*

Table 7. Exports by areas and countries (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

percentage increase on a year earlier in italics £ million fob

	1968		1969		1970‡	
STERLING AREA						
Developed Countries						
Australia	320·6	*25*	323·0	*1*	346·1	*7*
New Zealand	104·4	*4*	122·0	*17*	129·3	*6*
Irish Republic	278·9	*39*	337·4	*21*	381·2	*13*
Iceland	6·9	*– 5*	6·1	*–12*	9·3	*52*
Republic of South Africa	266·3	*2*	292·7	*10*	332·9	*14*
S.W. Africa	1·5	*–31*	1·6	*11*	1·9	*15*
Developing Countries						
Cyprus	23·5	*39*	26·5	*13*	26·1	*– 2*
Jamaica	29·0	*22*	36·0	*24*	38·2	*6*
Trinidad	23·8	*18*	25·5	*7*	28·1	*11*
India	73·2	*–12*	66·9	*– 9*	72·9	*9*
Pakistan	47·4	*– 8*	53·8	*14*	49·2	*– 8*
Ceylon	23·0	*11*	29·3	*27*	18·5	*–37*
Malaysia	48·5	*11*	47·7	*– 2*	60·4	*27*
Singapore	40·8	*12*	50·7	*24*	62·5	*23*
Hong Kong	78·2	*25*	89·0	*14*	99·5	*12*
Sierra Leone	10·2	*19*	13·8	*35*	12·5	*– 9*
Ghana	33·3	*7*	37·5	*12*	38·4	*2*
Nigeria	59·0	*– 1*	79·4	*35*	114·4	*44*
Zambia	35·9	*35*	35·5	*– 1*	37·9	*7*
Tanzania	18·8	*31*	18·3	*– 3*	19·6	*7*
Kenya	47·9	*– 1*	50·3	*5*	52·8	*5*
Mauritius	6·0	*9*	5·0	*–18*	5·9	*19*
Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and Trucial States	66·2	*32*	89·0	*35*	92·5	*4*
Libya	34·8	*51*	43·2	*24*	24·3	*–44*
Other countries	130·0	*18*	159·7	*23*	163·1	*2*
TOTAL STERLING AREA	1,808·2	*16*	2,040·0	*13*	2,217·7	*9*
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	268·0	*21*	311·2	*16*	288·1	*– 7*
United States and Dependencies	915·1	*43*	912·2	*—*	942·9	*3*
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA	1,183·1	*37*	1,223·4	*3*	1,231·0	*1*
WESTERN EUROPE						
Finland	80·1	*10*	101·6	*27*	128·9	*27*
Sweden	263·7	*17*	301·8	*14*	364·1	*21*
Norway (including Spitzbergen)	127·9	*– 2*	145·1	*14*	173·8	*20*
Denmark, Faroe Islands and Greenland†	165·6	*12*	198·0	*20*	221·2	*12*
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	137·2	*17*	184·5	*34*	209·3	*13*
Portugal, Azores and Madeira	61·1	*25*	77·6	*27*	88·6	*14*
Austria	53·3	*31*	71·6	*34*	90·7	*27*
TOTAL EFTA (excluding Iceland)	889·0	*14*	1,080·4	*22*	1,276·7	*18*
Western Germany	364·1	*31*	417·2	*15*	502·9	*21*
Netherlands	256·1	*24*	298·1	*16*	377·8	*27*
Belgium and Luxembourg	243·1	*32*	291·9	*20*	294·3	*1*
France	253·9	*16*	312·8	*23*	339·2	*8*
Italy	178·5	*13*	210·4	*18*	239·7	*14*
TOTAL EEC	1,295·6	*24*	1,530·4	*18*	1,753·8	*15*
Greece	40·8	*21*	59·0	*45*	57·2	*– 3*
Turkey	34·9	*16*	35·0	*—*	35·9	*3*
Yugoslavia	25·0	*8*	31·8	*27*	45·6	*43*
Spain, Canary Islands and Spanish Ports in North Africa	116·1	*10*	135·6	*17*	143·2	*6*
Other	0·5	*—*	0·7	*53*	0·6	*–14*
TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE	2,401·9	*19*	2,873·0	*20*	3,313·1	*15*

† Prior to 1969, Faroe Islands figures were included with Other Western Europe Countries.

Exports to Belgium increased by only 1 per cent in 1970; a fall in demand for diamonds, for which Belgium is an important market, resulted in a fall of nearly 30 per cent in exports of non-metallic mineral manufactures, the broader commodity group which includes precious stones. This decline was offset, however, by increases in exports of machinery, mainly non-electrical machinery, and in deliveries of medicinal and pharmaceutical products.

Exports to Italy rose by 14 per cent last year. Machinery exports, the major category delivered to Italy, increased markedly, as did shipments of crude materials. Exports to the Netherlands increased by 27 per cent, and it now ranks as our fourth largest market. The rise in shipments was spread over a wide range of commodities although the increase recorded in machinery and scientific instruments were particularly marked.

United Kingdom exports to the EFTA countries were 18 per

Table 7 – *continued*

Exports by areas and countries (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

percentage increase on a year earlier in italics £ million fob

	1968		1969		1970‡	
SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE						
Soviet Union	104·9	*63*	95·5	*– 9*	102·1	*7*
Poland	45·2	*– 8*	55·9	*24*	59·7	*7*
Eastern Germany	12·5	*–27*	12·8	*2*	16·9	*32*
Hungary	12·7	*2*	13·4	*5*	19·0	*42*
Czechoslovakia	18·7	*24*	18·2	*– 3*	20·4	*12*
Romania	32·1	*217*	29·1	*– 9*	29·1	*—*
Other countries	4·2	*–37*	5·2	*25*	11·3	*117*
TOTAL SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE	230·3	*32*	230·1	*—*	258·5	*12*
LATIN AMERICA						
Cuba	12·5	*44*	13·2	*6*	20·6	*55*
Mexico	32·3	*20*	30·0	*– 7*	34·2	*14*
Colombia	12·2	*44*	12·3	*—*	12·9	*6*
Venezuela	32·9	*52*	31·7	*– 4*	33·7	*6*
Peru	11·7	*– 6*	11·8	*1*	9·9	*–16*
Brazil	44·7	*124*	43·8	*– 2*	60·8	*39*
Chile	15·1	*13*	17·6	*17*	20·5	*17*
Bolivia	2·3	*33*	2·6	*15*	2·2	*–16*
Uruguay	3·4	*– 2*	4·9	*44*	6·4	*32*
Argentine Republic	33·9	*34*	47·1	*39*	44·1	*– 6*
Other countries	28·0	*1*	33·3	*19*	38·0	*14*
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	228·8	*35*	248·3	*9*	283·2	*14*
REST OF THE WORLD						
Netherlands Dependencies	8·7	*19*	9·3	*7*	11·4	*22*
Portuguese Dependencies	23·0	*32*	23·8	*4*	28·2	*18*
Iraq	16·0	*– 8*	21·9	*37*	23·8	*8*
Iran	61·1	*41*	71·7	*17*	66·3	*– 8*
Israel	88·3	*76*	103·0	*17*	96·2	*– 7*
Egypt	12·5	*12*	15·6	*25*	18·7	*20*
Saudi Arabia	47·1	*191*	56·9	*21*	35·2	*–38*
Sudan	19·4	*10*	21·8	*12*	18·2	*–16*
Algeria	4·8	*51*	9·7	*103*	16·8	*73*
Morocco	9·7	*38*	12·9	*33*	12·6	*– 2*
Congo (Kinshasa)	8·1	*16*	11·5	*41*	12·0	*5*
Thailand	28·4	*27*	31·0	*9*	32·1	*3*
China	29·1	*–25*	54·7	*88*	44·6	*–18*
Japan	98·6	*13*	128·8	*31*	147·8	*15*
Philippines	22·5	*15*	28·2	*25*	25·1	*–11*
Other countries	104·5	*43*	123·7	*18*	133·3	*8*
TOTAL REST OF THE WORLD	581·6	*32*	724·6	*25*	722·3	*—*
TOTAL NON-STERLING AREA	4,625·7	*26*	5,299·4	*15*	5,808·1	*10*
LOW VALUE ITEMS‡					36·9	
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	6,433·9	*23*	7,339·4	*14*	8,062·8	*10*

‡ In 1970, items valued at less than £50 were not allocated to specific countries and areas.

cent higher than in 1969, with strong growth to all our EFTA partners. Attempts have been made by a variety of policy measures to dampen aggregrate demand and check the rate of increase of prices, but this has not yet had any pronounced effect on the growth of imports. United Kingdom commodities which showed substantial increases included electrical machinery which grew by 25 per cent, non-electrical machinery by 23 per cent, scientific instruments by 29 per cent, chemicals by 18 per cent and iron and steel by 40 per cent.

The rise of 21 per cent in exports to Sweden was mainly due to increased deliveries of machinery (26 per cent) road motor vehicles (19 per cent), petroleum and petroleum products (35 per cent) and iron and steel (36 per cent). Exports to Denmark and Switzerland, our second and third largest markets in EFTA, increased by 12 and 13 per cent respectively, last year, while exports to Norway, Finland and Austria all increased by over 20 per cent and exports to Portugal by 14 per cent.

Deliveries to the rest of Western Europe increased by nearly 8 per cent. Exports to Spain, which account for about half of our trade with this groups of countries, increased by under 6 per cent; the restraint of internal demand in Spain has kept imports flat throughout the year. Shipments to Yugoslavia, a rapidly growing market, increased by over 40 per cent.

Overseas sterling area

The reserves of the overseas sterling area continued to rise fairly rapidly in the first three quarters of 1970, a period which included the allocation of the first instalment of Special Drawing Rights. United Kingdom exports to the sterling area increased by 9 per cent in 1970, which was rather less than the substantial increases in 1968 and 1969 but well above the pre-devaluation trend in terms of value; in volume terms, however, the growth of exports was only a little above the pre-devaluation trend. The growth rates of deliveries differed greatly within the area, but generally exports grew faster to the more developed countries.

Exports to the developed sterling area increased by 11 per cent in 1970, slightly higher than the change in 1969. Deliveries of non-manufactured goods and machinery increased substantially. There was an increase of 13 per cent in exports to the Irish Republic, our third largest market. The Irish economy probably grew in 1970 at well below the average rate between 1958 and 1969; and the increase in United Kingdom exports also was below the very substantial growth in the post-devaluation period. However, machinery exports, particularly non-electric machinery, increased markedly, as did exports of live animals, although exports of non-metallic mineral manufactures (mainly diamonds) fell. An increase of 14 per cent in exports to South Africa, was largely attributable to strong growth in deliveries of machinery and transport equipment. Exports to Australia increased by 7 per cent last year, after hardly any growth in 1969. Shipments to New Zealand increased by 6 per cent.

Exports to the developing sterling area increased by just over 6 per cent. There were marked increases in exports of semi-manufactures (10 per cent) and machinery (16 per cent) but deliveries of ships and aircraft fell by 36 per cent. There was only a slow growth of exports to most African countries but, as in 1969, deliveries to Nigeria increased substantially. In Asia, exports grew strongly to Malaysia and Singapore and moderately to Hong Kong, while exports to India increased last year for the first time since 1963.

Rest of the World

Exports to Latin America increased by 14 per cent, much of the rise being due to increased shipments to Brazil (almost 40 per cent) and Cuba (55 per cent), although exports to the Argentine fell by 6 per cent. As a result of the substantial growth in 1970, Brazil has succeeded the Argentine as our largest market in Latin America. There were substantial increases of electrical machinery and chemicals amongst the commodities sent to Brazil, while sales to Cuba of road motor vehicles and electrical machinery increased markedly. However, deliveries of aircraft to Latin America fell by nearly a half.

Shipments to Soviet Eastern Europe rose by 12 per cent last year; exports to our two most important markets in this group, the Soviet Union and Poland, increased in both cases by 7 per cent. Exports to most other countries in this area increased substantially.

Among the remaining non-sterling area countries, there was a rise of 15 per cent in exports to Japan. The Japanese economy continued to grow rapidly in 1970 and although growth probably slackened slightly in the second half of the year import demand continued high. The growth of Japanese imports exceeded the increase in United Kingdom exports to Japan, and our share in that market has probably declined. United Kingdom exports to Israel fell by 7 per cent, because of a marked fall in deliveries of diamonds which usually account for about a half of our exports to Israel. Shipments to China fell by 18 per cent after a particularly sharp rise in 1969.

COMMODITY PATTERN OF EXPORTS

The changing pattern

The commodity pattern of our exports was almost unchanged between 1969 and 1970, with manufactured exports again accounting for about 85 per cent of total exports last year. The proportion was in fact slightly lower than in the previous year but the difference was probably due to revised methods of recording implemented in January 1970, whereby all items valued at less than £50 were grouped under Section 9 of the SITC (Rev) and therefore classified as non-manufactures, instead of being classified under appropriate commodity headings. Of the most important categories in our export trade in manufactured goods, machinery, chemicals, and metals (including miscellaneous metal manufactures) gained slightly larger proportions of total export trade, but the share of the total accounted for by transport equipment fell somewhat.

Manufactured goods

Exports of manufactures in 1970 rose by 9 per cent in value but only by 1 per cent in volume. Within this broad category, exports of machinery and transport equipment as a whole increased in value by 9 per cent (see Table 8 – United Kingdom exports: machinery and transport equipment) but there was no change in volume. Deliveries of machinery other than electric in 1970 improved a little on the growth rate of 1969, with a 12 per cent

(*Continued on next page*)

Table 8

Exports: Machinery and transport equipment (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

percentage increase on a year earlier in italics £ million fob

	1968		1969		1970	
MACHINERY OTHER THAN ELECTRIC	1·309·7	*23*	1,460·1	*11*	1,642,4	*12*
Aircraft engines	160·0	*57*	136·2	*–15*	114·2	*–16*
Internal combustion engines other than aircraft	123·3	*15*	140·2	*14*	159·4	*14*
Other power generating equipment	46·2	*23*	46·7	*1*	57·7	*23*
Tractors	106·7	*10*	120·4	*13*	119·8	*– 1*
Other agricultural machinery	33·7	*24*	39·3	*17*	41·0	*5*
Office machines	95·1	*14*	113·8	*20*	152·0	*33*
Metal working machinery	72·4	*28*	87·2	*20*	107·8	*24*
Textile leather machinery	121·2	*28*	136·2	*12*	146·2	*7*
Machines for special industries	161·0	*28*	193·7	*20*	220·4	*14*
Heating and cooling equipment	59·8	*19*	44·9	*–25*	47·4	*5*
Pumps, centrifuges, etc.	60·3	*17*	69·2	*15*	85·8	*24*
Mechanical handling	47·6	*6*	68·6	*44*	84·2	*23*
Other	222·4	*16*	263·5	*18*	306·6	*16*
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	423·3	*18*	484·2	*14*	579·1	*20*
Electric power machinery	60·3	*8*	65·0	*8*	74·2	*14*
Switchgear	37·7	*9*	44·6	*18*	55·1	*24*
Electric distribution equipment	46·5	*48*	43·4	*– 7*	51·9	*20*
Televisions, radios	7·6	*23*	10·2	*35*	11·0	*7*
Other telecommunications equipment	101·0	*13*	105·7	*5*	127·5	*21*
Domestic electric equipment	35·6	*31*	43·9	*23*	45·8	*4*
Other electrical machinery	134·5	*18*	171·2	*27*	213·6	*25*
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	923·6	*25*	1,088·2	*18*	1,079·8	*– 1*
Road motor vehicles	663·1	*26*	797·6	*20*	834·5	*5*
Cars and chassis	281·4	*33*	344·1	*22*	330·5	*– 4*
Commercial vehicles and chassis	125·6	*10*	168·9	*34*	194·5	*15*
Aircraft and parts	138·8	*35*	179·4	*29*	133·2	*–26*
Ships and boats	84·2	*14*	67·3	*–20*	61·4	*– 9*
MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	2,656·6	*23*	3,032·5	*14*	3,301·2	*9*

UK TRADE IN 1970, *continued*

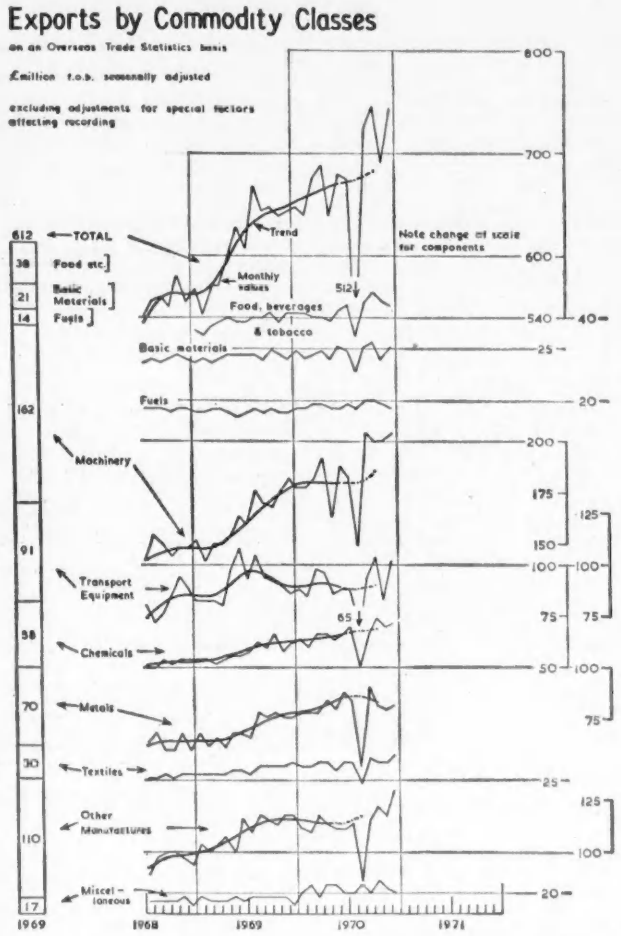


Table B. Exports: commodity classes‡ (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million f.o.b. per month

	Rates of growth per cent		Recent trends					
			1969	1970				
	Average 1957-67†	1969-70	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	year
FOOD, BEVERAGES, AND TOBACCO	*6*	*13*	41	41	41	41	48	43
BASIC MATERIALS	*3*	*9*	22	22	23	21	25	23
FUELS	–	*20*	14	17	16	18	18	17
MANUFACTURES	*5*	*9*	552	559	567	536	608	567
Non-electric machinery	*7*	*12*	132	133	134	132	148	137
Electric machinery	*5*	*20*	44	47	47	46	53	48
Road motor vehicles	*5*	*4½*	66	69	67	65	77	70
Other transport equipment	*–2*	*–16*	22	22	23	17	21	20
Chemicals	*6*	*13*	62	63	65	62	72	66
Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	*3*	*13*	77	78	84	76	82	80
Textiles	–	*10*	32	33	33	31	35	33
Other	*7*	*3*	117	113	113	105	123	114
Clothing and footwear	*6*	*11*	13	13	13	13	13	13
Instruments	*13*	*11*	17	16	17	17	19	17
MISCELLANEOUS	*4*	*26*	17	20	22	21	23	22
TOTAL	*5*	*10*	645	655	669	638	726	672

† The average annual rate of growth has been estimated from regression lines fitted over the 11-year span 1957-67.
‡ No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.

increase in value. Exports of aircraft engines continued to fall sharply while deliveries of internal combustion engines other than for aircraft maintained strong growth with a 14 per cent increase last year. Other power generating equipment rose by 23 per cent in value after levelling off in the previous year. Tractors suffered a slight fall in 1970 after considerable growth in the two preceding years.

Exports of office machinery continued to increase sharply with a 33 per cent increase last year, and deliveries of metal working machinery (24 per cent), pumps and centrifuges, (24 per cent) and mechanical handling equipment (23 per cent) all rose substantially. Deliveries of electrical machinery last year rose by 20 per cent compared with 14 per cent in 1969, an improvement contributed to largely by electric power machinery, switchgear and other telecommunications equipment. There was only a modest rise in exports of television and radios, and of domestic electric equipment in 1970 following rapid growth in 1968 and 1969.

Exports of transport equipment were slightly lower last year with a modest increase of 5 per cent in deliveries of road motor vehicles (cars and chassis down 4 per cent and commercial vehicles

Table 9
Exports: Other manufactures (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

percentage increase on a year earlier in italics — £ million fob

	1968		1969		1970	
CHEMICALS	607·5	*22*	693·4	*14*	786·1	*13*
Chemical elements and compounds	154·9	*27*	169·8	*10*	210·3	*24*
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	69·1	*21*	76·6	*11*	81·5	*6*
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	97·0	*23*	118·7	*22*	139·8	*18*
Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleaning preparations	53·6	*20*	62·4	*16*	67·0	*7*
Fertilizers	7·5	*–11*	5·4	*–28*	4·8	*–11*
Plastic materials	111·3	*17*	129·4	*16*	143·7	*11*
MANUFACTURED GOODS CLASSIFIED CHIEFLY BY MATERIAL	1,610·2	*25*	1,870·8	*16*	1,989·8	*6*
Leather, leather manufactures, etc.	46·0	*37*	51·1	*11*	50·7	*– 1*
Rubber manufactures	61·6	*14*	73·0	*18*	92·7	*27*
Wood and cork manufactures, etc.	6·8	*21*	7·7	*13*	11·2	*46*
Paper	66·5	*23*	79·3	*19*	89·2	*13*
Textile manufactures	309·3	*20*	360·5	*17*	396·8	*10*
Wool yarn and woven fabrics	86·9	*11*	94·6	*9*	93·5	*– 1*
Cotton yarns and woven fabrics	39·0	*14*	39·3	*2*	37·7	*– 5*
Man-made fibre yarns and woven fabrics	71·7	*23*	89·9	*25*	109·5	*22*
Miscellaneous textile manufactures	111·7	*28*	136·1	*22*	156·1	*15*
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	376·1	*36*	454·5	*21*	390·3	*–14*
Pottery and glass	52·6	*16*	64·7	*23*	70·8	*9*
Pearls, diamonds and precious stones	280·5	*43*	338·5	*21*	261·3	*–23*
Iron and steel	266·6	*16*	287·3	*8*	347·9	*21*
Non-ferrous metals	292·0	*30*	341·4	*17*	350·6	*3*
Miscellaneous metal manufactures	185·1	*19*	216·2	*17*	260·4	*20*
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	538·5	*26*	659·5	*22*	730·9	*11*
Clothing and footwear	110·7	*31*	142·5	*29*	158·6	*11*
Scientific instruments	155·0	*21*	188·2	*21*	208·6	*11*
Printed matter	68·9	*22*	81·7	*18*	89·9	*10*

ECGD LOCAL ADDRESSES

The address of the Export Credits Guarantee Department is Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2 (01-606 6699). *The department has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom.*

and chassis up 15 per cent) being offset by markedly reduced exports of aircraft and ships.

Exports of chemicals (see category 'Other manufactures' in Table 9 – United Kingdom exports) were 14 per cent higher last year in value and 6 per cent higher in volume. The three most important categories within the group again showed considerable growth: chemical elements and compounds rose by 24 per cent in value; medicinal and pharmaceutical products by 18 per cent; and plastic materials by 11 per cent. Within the semi-manufactures group of commodities exports of textiles grew by 10 per cent in value and 8 per cent in volume. Shipments of metals as a whole increased by 13 per cent (4 per cent in volume); there were large increases in deliveries of iron and steel (up 21 per cent) and miscellaneous metal manufactures (up 20 per cent), but exports of non-ferrous metals were only 3 per cent higher, mainly due to the fall in copper prices. Exports of pearls, diamonds and precious stones were low last year falling by 23 per cent from the 1969 outturn. The marked growth in clothing and footwear, and scientific instruments continued, although the 11 per cent increase last year was somewhat lower than in the previous two years.

Non-manufactures

Table 10 (United Kingdom exports: Other exports)

Exports of non-manufactured goods rose by nearly 16 per cent in value and 9 per cent in volume last year; these rates of growth were considerably better than those achieved in 1969. The improvement can be attributed to substantial recoveries in shipments of three important commodities; deliveries of cereals and cereal preparations increased by 27 per cent, petroleum products by 21 per cent, and whisky by 16 per cent. The higher exports of whisky in 1970 compared with 1969 may partially be a reflection of below average exports in 1969 to the United States (our best customer for this product) following stockbuilding and high imports in 1968 in anticipation of the dock strike, which occurred there early in 1969.

Table 10
Exports: Other exports (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

percentage increase on a year earlier in italics £ million fob

	1968		1969		1970	
FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS	194·2	*4*	219·3	*13*	249·3	*14*
Live animals	20·0	*–22*	28·9	*44*	32·6	*13*
Cereals and cereal preparations	40·5	*– 1*	26·5	*–35*	33·7	*27*
Sugar and sugar preparations	25·0	*5*	28·4	*13*	30·7	*8*
BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	236·0	*39*	234·4	*– 1*	265·0	*13*
Whisky	176·6	*44*	167·5	*– 5*	194·1	*16*
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	31·5	*28*	36·2	*15*	40·1	*11*
CRUDE MATERIALS AND ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS	232·4	*21*	249·5	*7*	272·8	*9*
Wool tops	24·0	*6*	26·6	*11*	20·4	*–23*
Other textile fibres	69·2	*20*	75·3	*9*	76·0	*1*
MINERAL FUELS, LUBRICANTS AND RELATED MATERIALS	167·8	*27*	173·0	*3*	206·9	*20*
Coal, coke and briquettes	18·4	*31*	25·0	*36*	29·1	*16*
Petroleum products	135·6	*28*	133·7	*– 1*	162·1	*21*

INDEX OF REGULAR STATISTICS

When did Trade and Industry *last publish an article on the chemical industry? Which issue gives the latest figures on United Kingdom overseas trade, engineering production, hire purchase, wholesale prices, etc?*

An index of the date on which all regular statistical articles were last published will be found on the page following contents page.

COMMODITY PATTERN OF IMPORTS

The changing pattern

The pattern of imports last year was very similar to that of recent years. The trend in the change in the composition of imports illustrated at Table 16, has been well established for some time with a continuing decline in the share of the total accounted for by imports of food, drink and tobacco, while finished manufactures have shown a rising proportion. Imports of industrial materials however have continued to provide the major part of our imports. There has been evidence for some time too with these imports for the emphasis to be on imports of semi-manufactures, rather than on raw materials, and this is probably associated as much with the industralization of other countries as with our own specific demands. The growth in the share of fully manufactured goods evident over the years has obviously much to do with increased home demand for consumer goods as well as with the demands of industry for capital equipment. The increasing share of manufactured goods, both semis and finished products, in our imports is a feature that is common to the imports of all developed countries, and partly reflects the liberalization and greater intertrade in these goods among manufacturing countries. The proportion of our fuel imports has not varied much in recent years.

The commodity distribution of imports at Table 16 provides runs of figures (at five-yearly intervals) of the percentage share of total imports for the main commodity classes. The figures for 1970 include only a very small amount of imports of United States military aircraft (£22 million) as opposed to high rates in previous years (from 1967 to 1969, when, in the latter year, they were £187 million). Excluding United States military aircraft imports of finished manufactures rose from 20 per cent of the total in 1969 to 23 per cent in 1970, while the share of food imports and industrial materials went down by about 1 per cent and that of fuel imports decreased a little.

Food, beverages and tobacco

The growth in imports of food, beverages and tobacco which had slackened considerably in 1969 was resumed at a moderate rate last year. With their value rising to £2,052 million in the year, these imports were some 6 per cent higher than the previous year's total. Higher prices accounted for most of this increase in value: the increase in the volume of arrivals was similar to the average in the 1960s.

Imports of these goods were rising quite fast in the first half of the year but the rate of increase was much slower in the second half of 1970. This was due in part to heavy butter imports in the early part of the year associated with the timing of the butter quotas; there may also have been some limited speeding-up in imports of food in advance of the threatened dock strikes at United Kingdom ports in July. Prior to this strong growth, imports had remained fairly steady after settling down following the disturbance to trade caused by the dock strikes on the east coast of the United States early in 1969.

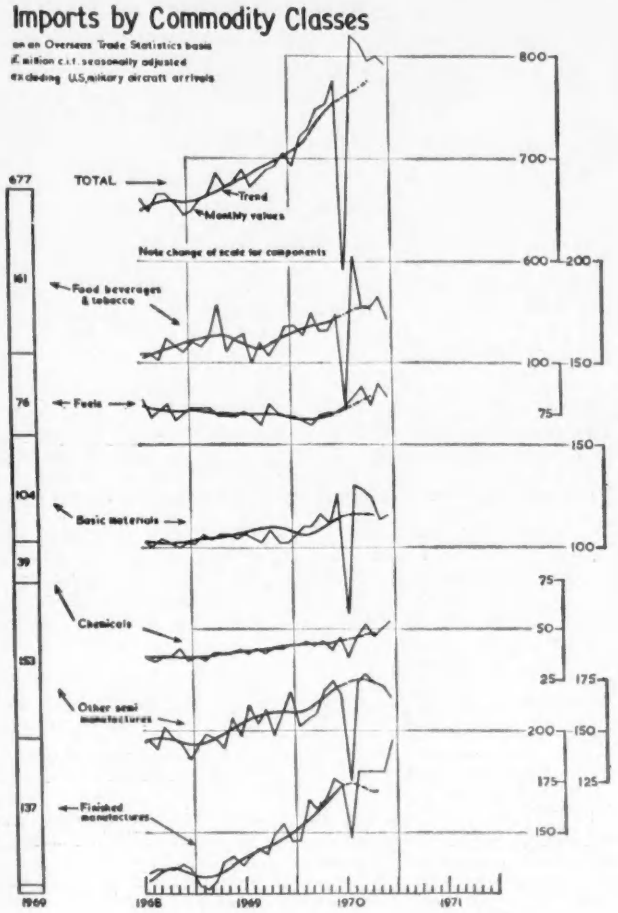
Table 18 (Imports: Food, beverages and tobacco) in this article shows the trends in the more important commodities in the food, beverages and tobacco group of imports, with totals and percentage increases for each of the three years 1968 to 1970.

These percentage increases can vary markedly from year to year. They are affected by the availability of supplies from United Kingdom sources which vary from one crop year to another. In addition the timing of some supplies from abroad can be affected by climatic conditions leading to early or late arrivals, which sometimes causes certain imports that would normally arrive in December or January of a given calendar year to reach the United Kingdom in either the preceding or following year.

The rise in value last year for the group as a whole was entirely in imports of food and beverages; tobacco imports in 1970 continued to fall back from the high levels reached in 1968. Higher imports of tea, cereals, and fruit and vegetables contributed most of the increase in food imports last year. These commodities form nearly half of our total food imports, but the rise of £84 million contributed by them, accounted for about three quarters of the total rise in food imports. There were increases also in imports of some other foods, relatively small ones in the case of dairy products and meat, but moderate in fish which, however, is a much smaller item of trade. Against this, imports of sugar and of cocoa beans were reduced. Imports of live animals regained their 1968 level

(*Continued on next page*)

UK TRADE IN 1970, *continued*



after falling back in 1969. Imports of meat and meat preparations last year were, at £438 million, £6 million higher than in 1969. This increase of about 1 per cent was much reduced from the rate of between 7 and 8 per cent in the two previous years, which was associated with the repercussions of the foot and mouth epidemic in this country. Beef and veal imports fell sharply last year, both in value and in quantities imported, though prices were sharply higher than in 1969. Imports from the Argentine Republic were drastically reduced (by about a third in value) from their high level after the relaxation of the embargo on South American beef imports. Prices were some 50 per cent higher, but the quantity imported was some 50 per cent lower. Partly offsetting these reductions was a rise of about a third in beef imports from the Irish Republic. Mutton and lamb imports were also lower, with smaller imports in value and quantity from New Zealand, the main exporting country. Higher values of bacon imported (due entirely to raised prices; the quantity imported was slightly lower) helped to reverse this decline in other meat imports to an overall slight rise.

Imports of dairy products and eggs have been declining for some time, but they remained fairly steady last year. A slight increase in prices led to a £2½ million rise in the value of these imports, giving a total of more than £185 million for the year. After the marked reduction in fish imports in 1969, these imports recovered last year to near the 1968 level; imports of canned salmon were £4 million lower, whilst imports of fresh fish were up by £6 million. Of the £37 million increase in imports of cereals and feeding stuffs, about a third was in imports of barley, which nearly doubled in value due almost entirely to a doubling of the amount imported; the average price was little changed. Imports of maize were increased by £10 million on the previous year, due entirely to higher prices, which were on average about 14 per cent higher; while the quantity imported was slightly lower. Tea imports which fell by over a quarter in 1969 increased sharply (by nearly 30 per cent) last year to £106 million but were still below the 1968 level. Imports from all major suppliers shared in the increase last year. There was a further strong rise in imports of fruit and vegetables. The main reductions among food imports were in imports of sugar and cocoa beans which were each some £5 million less last year than in 1969, imports of raw sugar from Australia and arrivals of cocoa beans from Ghana were much reduced.

Imports of beverages resumed their growth last year, after the marked reduction in 1969. At £79 million they were slightly more (£3 million) than the total reached in 1968. The import deposit scheme probably reduced these imports in 1969 and their growth in 1970 may have reflected the easing of the scheme. Tobacco imports, which had fallen back a little in 1969, declined further last year. The pattern of arrivals in 1969 was affected by the dock strikes on the east coast of the United States and imports last year by strikes at United Kingdom ports in July.

(*Continued on next page*)

Table C. Imports: commodity classes (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million c.i.f. per month

	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Food beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Industrial materials				Finished manufactures		Miscellaneous #
					Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.	
Average annual rate of growth:											
1957-67 per cent (†)	*5*	*4*	*2*	*5*	*3*	*–1*	*11*	*7*	*17*	*16*	*–17*
1969-70 rate of growth	9	11	6	4	9	9	17	7	13	24	24
1970	754	752	171	79	323	114	45	164	173	171	9
1969 1st quarter	674	657	160	78	286	104	36	146	141	124	7
2nd quarter	699	674	165	75	292	105	39	149	158	136	8
3rd quarter	695	680	157	73	303	104	39	159	155	139	8
4th quarter	703	695	161	76	304	104	41	159	157	150	7
1970 1st quarter	716	714	168	72	307	109	43	155	159	158	9
2nd quarter	762	759	169	75	332	119	43	170	175	172	9
3rd quarter	741	740	170	83	312	108	45	159	169	169	8
4th quarter	799	797	177	85	340	119	50	171	186	185	10

(†) Annual percentage compound rate of growth measured between the values of imports 1957-67

Table 11. Analysis of increase in exports between 1969 and 1970 by area and commodity (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

percentage increase on a year earlier in italics

£ million fob

	All commodities		Non-manufactures		Manufactures Total		Manufactures Semi-		Engineering Products Total		Machinery		Transport equipment		Other Manufactures	
World	723·4	*9·9*	171·6	*15·8*	551·8	*8·8*	211·7	*8·3*	289·1	*9·0*	277·1	*14·3*	*8·4*	*0·8*	50·9	*10·8*
Sterling Area	177·7	*8·7*	21·2	*7·6*	156·5	*8·9*	57·1	*8·4*	87·8	*9·2*	85·1	*15·2*	1·9	*0·5*	11·6	*9·1*
Developed	117·8	*10·9*	18·6	*13·8*	99·2	*10·5*	25·8	*7·0*	65·4	*12·9*	45·2	*14·7*	19·4	*11·1*	8·0	*11·2*
Developing	59·9	*6·3*	2·6	*1·8*	57·3	*7·0*	31·2	*10·0*	22·4	*5·0*	40·0	*15·8*	–17·5	*–9·9*	3·6	*6·5*
Western Europe	440·1	*15·3*	84·0	*18·3*	356·1	*14·8*	121·8	*11·4*	204·3	*17·3*	147·8	*20·7*	40·9	*10·9*	30·0	*18·0*
EEC	223·5	*14·6*	51·8	*20·9*	171·7	*13·4*	31·6	*5·5*	125·6	*19·7*	82·7	*20·0*	36·2	*21·3*	14·5	*19·8*
EFTA	196·2	*18·2*	30·3	*17·4*	166·0	*18·3*	75·8	*18·4*	74·9	*18·3*	51·2	*23·4*	16·1	*10·1*	15·3	*17·8*
Other	20·4	*7·8*	1·9	*5·2*	18·5	*8·2*	14·5	*17·3*	3·9	*2·9*	13·9	*17·0*	–11·4	*–25·8*	0·1	*1·9*
North America	7·6	*0·6*	22·5	*10·9*	–14·8	*–1·5*	3·5	*0·9*	–23·2	*–4·5*	8·1	*2·8*	–33·0	*–17·3*	4·9	*3·9*
Latin America	34·9	*14·1*	1·6	*6·2*	33·3	*15·0*	11·1	*15·4*	21·8	*15·2*	18·5	*17·8*	2·8	*7·8*	0·4	*6·3*
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	28·4	*12·3*	5·4	*22·8*	22·9	*11·1*	17·4	*19·8*	3·5	*3·2*	6·4	*7·0*	– 3·9	*–44·0*	2·1	*19·8*
Rest of World	– 2·3	*–0·3*	– 0·2	*–0·2*	– 2·2	*–0·3*	0·9	*0·3*	– 5·1	*–1·6*	11·2	*6·1*	–17·1	*–13·5*	2·0	*5·9*

Industrial materials

About a third of the rise in total imports (excluding United States military aircraft) last year was in imports of industrial materials which comprise rather more than 40 per cent of our imports. The increase of some £318 million over 1969 included a £207 million rise in semi-manufactures and a rise of £111 million in imports of basic materials, though both these categories of imports increased at the same rate of 9 per cent. The mineworkers strike in Canada which led to the interruption of nickel and nickel matte in 1969 and their resumption at higher prices in 1970, caused some distortion to the figures of imports of both basic materials and semi-manufactures for both years. The strikes in Canadian West Coast ports, which delayed arrivals of timber in 1969, contributed to the distortion in the arrival pattern of industrial materials and so made the increase appear rather larger than the underlying figure.

After the surge forward in 1968, when manufacturing output generally was expanding to sustain exports, imports of industrial materials in 1969 were restrained, and their growth slowed down substantially (even allowing for the distortion caused by the Canadian strikes). In 1970, their growth was a little stronger but still far below the 1968 rate. Most of the increase in value in imports of basic materials last year was in higher prices, but the volume rose a little as well. On the other hand, imports of semi-manufactures consisting of chemicals and some partly processed goods, increased both in volume and price. The volume of arrivals in most categories of industrial materials however was somewhat disturbed during 1970, owing to strikes abroad and in the United Kingdom.

Whereas the unit value of basic materials increased between 1969 and 1970 and in the first half of last year, there has been little further increase since then. The prices of semi-manufactures, however, as measured by the unit value index, have fallen on average since the rise in the first half of 1970, largely reflecting the fall in non-ferrous metal prices.

Details of some of the more important commodities imported within the industrial materials group are included in Table 19 (Imports: materials and fuels).

Basic materials

The increase in imports of basic materials (Sections 2 and 4 of the Overseas Trade Statistics) came in the first half of last year. There was a slight fall in value in the second half year, but taken together there was a total increase in the year of 9 per cent. Four-fifths of this increase reflected higher prices and the volume of these imports showed only a small rise. About a half of the total rise of £111 million was in imports of metalliferous ores and scrap, mostly in higher imports of Canadian nickel ore, but there was also an increase in arrivals of iron ore.

One of the other commodities in this class of imports to show any significant rise was timber, which increased by £21 million

(*Continued on next page*)

Table 12. Area distribution of exports (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

Per cent

	1955	1960	1965	1970
Sterling Area	45·1	38·3	34·1	27·5
Developed	23·4	17·7	17·8	14·9
Developing	21·7	20·6	16·3	12·6
Western Europe	28·9	30·1	37·4	41·1
EEC	15·0	16·1	20·0	21·8
EFTA	11·6	11·9	14·0	15·8
Other	2·3	2·2	3·4	3·5
North America	12·0	15·7	14·9	15·3
Latin America	3·7	4·6	3·3	3·5
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	1·7	2·6	2·4	3·2
Rest of World	8·6	8·7	7·9	9·0

Table 13. Commodity distribution of exports (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

Per cent

	1955	1960	1965	1970
Engineering products (a)	36·5	42·3	43·5	43·5
Machinery	21·1	24·9	26·5	27·6
Road motor vehicles	8·7	11·1	11·6	10·3
Other transport equipment	5·7	5·0	3·3	3·0
Scientific instruments	1·2	1·4	2·1	2·6
Semi-manufactures (b)	37·7	34·9	34·6	34·4
Chemicals	7·8	8·5	9·2	9·7
Textiles	10·1	6·9	5·8	4·9
Metals	11·8	12·3	11·8	11·9
Other	8·0	7·2	7·8	7·9
Other manufactures (c)	4·6	4·8	5·4	6·5
Non-manufactures (d)	21·2	18·0	16·4	15·6
Food, beverages and tobacco	6·5	6·0	6·6	6·4
Basic materials	5·6	5·1	4·0	3·4
Fuels	4·6	3·6	2·7	2·6
Other	4·5	3·3	3·0	3·2

SITC (R).
(a) Section 7 plus division 86.
(b) Sections 5 and 6.
(c) Section 8 less division 86.
(d) Sections 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9.

UK TRADE IN 1970, *continued*

Table 14. Volume of exports

1961 = 100

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Total	108	111	116	121	119	136	150	155
Non-manufactures	114	107	111	117	119	136	138	151
Manufactured goods	107	111	117	121	119	136	153	155
Chemicals	113	126	131	140	149	169	185	196
Textiles	102	106	105	99	95	111	123	133
Metals	100	102	109	105	108	119	126	131
Machinery and transport equipment	107	108	115	121	114	131	148	148
Other	110	122	128	134	136	158	187	182

Table 15. Volume of imports

1961 = 100

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Total	107	119	120	122	132	146	149	157
(excluding US military aircraft, etc.)					131	143	146	156
Food, beverages and tobacco	102	104	102	100	104	107	103	104
Basic materials	101	108	107	102	101	111	108	110
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	119	128	140	154	165	175	188	203
Manufactured goods	112	136	137	146	168	195	207	223
(excluding US military aircraft, etc.)					165	187	198	222

Table 16. Commodity Distribution of imports (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

Per cent

	1955	1960	1965	1970
Food, beverages and tobacco	36·2	33·1	29·7	22·7
Industrial materials	47·9	44·8	43·1	42·8
Basic materials	28·5	23·2	19·3	15·1
Manufactures chiefly for further processing	19·4	21·6	23·8	27·7
Mineral, fuels and lubricants	10·4	10·3	10·6	10·4
Finished manufactures	5·2	11·1	15·3	22·9
Miscellaneous	0·3	0·7	1·2	1·2

Table 17. Area Distribution of imports (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

Per cent

	1955	1960	1965	1970
Sterling Area	39·4	33·8	31·3	27·2
Developed	16·8	14·2	14·0	12·1
Developing	22·7	19·6	17·3	15·0
Western Europe	25·7	28·7	33·0	37·7
EEC	12·6	14·4	17·3	20·1
EFTA	11·4	12·1	13·6	15·5
Other	1·7	2·2	2·0	2·0
North America	19·5	20·4	19·7	20·5
Latin America	6·1	6·7	4·9	3·6
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	2·7	3·0	3·8	4·0
Rest of World	6·5	7·4	7·3	6·8

after easing back moderately in 1969. This was due in part to the Canadian dock strike which delayed some imports from 1969 to 1970. There was also an increase of £28 million (38 per cent) in imports of animal and vegetable oils and fats – largely due to higher prices; the quantity imported was only 4 per cent higher. There were very few reductions to counteract these rises in imports of crude materials last year. The major one was in imports of raw wool for which prices were 6 per cent lower while the weight fell by 13 per cent, so that the value was £20 million (20 per cent) less last year, continuing the decline which commenced in 1969. There were smaller reductions in imports of hides and skins and of crude rubber, both of which had increased sharply in 1969.

Semi-manufactures

(Sections 5 and 6 of the Overseas Trade Statistics comprising chemicals and other semi-manufactures.)

Imports of semi-manufactures, which had risen sharply in the second half of 1969, increased by 3 per cent in each half of 1970. The total increase for the year as a whole was 9 per cent, partly reflecting the low level in the early part of 1969. In contrast to basic materials, less than one-sixth of this increase was in price and the volume of imports increased by nearly 8 per cent.

The increase in value of these imports was £207 million. Chemicals which make up just over 20 per cent of the total imports of semi-manufactures, accounted for nearly 40 per cent of the total increase. The rise of 17 per cent from £464 million to £543 million in imports of chemicals was somewhat faster than in 1969 and in earlier years unaffected by restrictions on imports. It was spread widely over the commodities comprising the group. The increase in imports of semi-manufactures other than chemicals was £129 million, the main rise being in imports of iron and steel, which were some £48 million higher last year, doubling the rate of growth of the previous year. This largely reflected the shortage of United Kingdom production of certain semi-finished steels. (Prices of these imports were on average some 30 per cent higher.) There was also a further sharp rise in imports of newsprint, reflecting mainly higher prices. Wood manufactures recovered from the decline in 1969 and showed particularly strong growth last year and there was continuing strong growth in textile manufactures other than cotton. There was a reversal in the trend of imports of pearls and diamonds. They declined for the first time since 1963; being £14 million less than in 1969, after growing rapidly in recent years (especially since devaluation). There was a further moderate reduction in imports of cotton yarns and fabrics, especially of cotton fabrics from India. While imports of non-ferrous metals remained constant, there were varying trends amongst the commodities making up the group.

Table 18. Imports: Food, beverages and tobacco (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

percentage increase on a year earlier in italics £ million cif

	1968		1969		1970	
FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS	1,707·4	*6*	1,745·8	*2*	1,862·6	*7*
Live animals	56·5	*11*	53·9	*– 5*	56·5	*5*
Meat and meat preparations	398·4	*7*	432·1	*8*	438·2	*1*
Beef and veal	74·6	*11*	99·7	*34*	93·8	*– 6*
Th. tons	257	*– 4*	339	*32*	261	*–23*
Mutton and lamb	78·8	*14*	91·6	*16*	85·8	*– 6*
Th. tons	345	*2*	361	*5*	326	*–10*
Bacon	126·1	*2*	127·7	*1*	135·4	*6*
Th. tons	406	*1*	386	*– 5*	378	*– 2*
Dairy products and eggs	199·6	*– 4*	183·0	*– 8*	185·5	*1*
Butter	135·1	*– 4*	127·5	*– 6*	126·5	*– 1*
Th. tons	439	*– 3*	418	*– 5*	400	*– 4*
Fish and fish preparations	76·9	*14*	69·9	*– 9*	74·2	*6*
Raw sugars	92·3	*—*	100·0	*8*	95·0	*– 5*
Th. tons	1,958	*– 7*	2,056	*5*	1,810	*–12*
Cocoa beans	18·2	*1*	32·7	*80*	27·8	*–15*
Th. tons	76	*–13*	101	*32*	81	*–20*
Tea and mate	112·2	*6*	82·8	*–26*	105·8	*28*
Th. tons	265	*9*	209	*–21*	251	*20*
Cereals and feeding stuff for animals	311·0	*7*	332·9	*7*	369·6	*11*
Fruit and vegetables	347·0	*7*	356·0	*3*	379·9	*7*
BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	192·6	*25*	183·8	*– 5*	189·4	*3*
Beverages	76·0	*18*	69·2	*– 9*	79·0	*14*
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	116·6	*31*	114·6	*– 2*	110·3	*– 4*

There was a large reduction in silver bullion imports, continuing the decline registered first in 1969, after the high values reached in previous years. They were reduced by about three-fifths in value (£56 million) due almost entirely to a reduction in the quantity of refined silver bullion imported. However, offsetting this large reduction, there were rises in some other minerals including nickel imports due in part to the distortion in the quantity arising from the effects of the Canadian mineworkers' strike but also reflecting rising prices associated with its settlement.

Aluminium and copper imports also rose, aluminium more significantly (by £24 million over 1969) mainly reflecting a rise of 23 per cent in tonnage, especially of worked aluminium. The strong growth in copper imports which had been apparent for some time abated last year, and there was only a slight increase in value from the previous year's imports; while the quantity imported was slightly lower. During the course of the year copper prices fell very sharply from over £700 a ton to a little over £400 a ton. For 1970 as a whole the unit price of imported copper was a little lower than the average in 1969.

Imports of lead and lead alloys increased by a further 15 per cent (£6 million) in 1970; prices were 3 per cent higher and the volume some 12 per cent more than in 1969. Imports of other major non-ferrous metals were little changed in 1970.

Table 19. Imports: Materials and fuels. (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)
percentage increase on a year earlier in italics £ million cif

	1968		1969		1970	
CRUDE MATERIALS	1,139·6	*20*	1,179·4	*3*	1,263·2	*7*
Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	41·4	*13*	38·4	*– 7*	41·7	*9*
Wood, lumber and cork	231·1	*21*	217·4	*– 6*	238·8	*10*
Sawn softwood	182·6	*20*	170·8	*– 6*	189·6	*11*
Th. standards	1,932	*9*	1,653	*–14*	1,718	*4*
Woodpulp	155·5	*23*	164·9	*6*	197·9	*20*
Th. tons	2,994	*10*	2,997	*—*	3,107	*4*
Wool and other animal hair and tops	114·2	*2*	118·3	*4*	92·7	*–22*
Raw wool	98·7	*– 1*	98·9	*—*	79·3	*–20*
Th. tons	243	*5*	231	*– 5*	202	*–13*
Raw cotton	50·7	*34*	43·3	*–15*	43·7	*1*
Th. tons	189	*13*	160	*–15*	165	*3*
Metalliferous ores and scrap	266·4	*31*	290·8	*9*	346·6	*19*
Iron ore	84·2	*21*	87·5	*4*	106·0	*21*
Th. tons	17,590	*9*	18,170	*3*	19,870	*9*
Hides and skins	62·5	*23*	78·1	*25*	70·2	*–10*
Crude rubber	48·5	*9*	60·9	*26*	57·7	*– 5*
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS	67·8	*8*	73·2	*8*	100·7	*38*
CHEMICALS	415·4	*26*	464·3	*12*	542·8	*17*
MANUFACTURED GOODS CLASSIFIED CHIEFLY BY MATERIAL	1,704·0	*34*	1,838·0	*8*	1,966·7	*7*
Wood manufactures	95·9	*18*	90·1	*– 6*	108·5	*20*
Newsprint paper and board	185·3	*20*	203·6	*10*	231·1	*14*
Cotton yarns and fabrics	76·5	*20*	67·1	*–12*	61·7	*– 8*
Other textile manufactures	154·6	*31*	171·6	*11*	194·7	*13*
Pearls, diamonds and precious stones	296·8	*36*	338·6	*14*	324·1	*– 4*
Iron and steel	154·9	*29*	174·2	*12*	222·5	*28*
Th. tons	2,647	*23*	2,744	*4*	2,671	*– 3*
Non-ferrous metals	567·2	*49*	608·7	*7*	608·7	*—*
Silver bullion	113·4	*215*	93·6	*–17*	37·3	*–60*
Copper	235·0	*29*	279·3	*19*	283·9	*2*
Th. tons	463	*3*	465	*—*	455	*– 2*
Aluminium	97·5	*35*	106·2	*9*	130·2	*23*
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS†	3,326·8	*27*	3,554·8	*7*	3,873·3	*9*
MINERAL FUELS, LUBRICANTS AND RELATED MATERIALS	901·5	*24*	906·5	*1*	945·7	*4*
Crude petroleum	624·3	*28*	667·9	*7*	712·2	*7*
Th. tons	81,277	*11*	92,866	*14*	101,539	*9*
Petroleum products	249·4	*14*	210·9	*–15*	204·1	*– 3*
Th. tons	21,583	*– 8*	19,742	*– 9*	19,935	*1*

† Crude materials, animal and vegetable oils and fats, chemicals and manufactured goods classified chiefly by material.

Mineral fuels and lubricants

Fuel imports last year rose by 4 per cent in value. There was an 8 per cent rise in volume between 1969 and 1970, but a fall in unit values partly offset this increase. The increase in value amounted to £39 million, bringing total fuel imports to £946 million. There was a slight reduction in value in the first half year with falls in both price and volume, followed by a small recovery in the unit value of imports and a sharp increase in the volume of arrivals in the second half of the year. In the year as a whole, the increase was entirely in imports of crude petroleum; there was a slight reduction in imports of petroleum products. In value imports of crude petroleum, which comprise about three quarters of our fuel imports, increased by about £44 million in 1970. The rise of 7 per cent was much the same as in the previous year, but the tonnage imported showed a rise of 9 per cent which was rather less than in 1969. Imports of petroleum products were £7 million (3 per cent) less than in the previous year, although the quantity imported was marginally higher. There was a small increase of £2½ million in coal imports last year, mainly for industry and steel making, as a result of shortfalls of home production of coal.

The last section of Table 19 (Imports: materials and fuels) gives details of imports of crude petroleum and petroleum products, together with the totals for mineral fuels and lubricants. The remaining fuel items not covered by this table are natural and manufactured gas, electric energy and coal.

Finished manufactures

(Section 7 and 8 of the *Overseas Trade Statistics*.)

Imports of finished manufactures grew strongly again last year, though not quite as fast as in 1969. With total imports of finished manufactures reaching £2,070 million, the increase in 1970 over the previous year amounted to £235 million, a rise of 13 per cent, far less than the average increase over the last decade. Excluding arrivals of United States military aircraft (the value of which was high in 1969 and very much lower in 1970) the increase was £400 million (24 per cent). About three quarters of this increase was in volume; the remainder can be attributed to higher prices. The major part of the rise of £400 million was in imports of capital goods, but imports of consumer goods also showed a considerable rise. The respective increases were: capital goods £316 million and consumer goods £84 million.

Table 20 (Imports: Finished manufactures) in this article subdivides imports of finished manufactures into the two broad categories of consumer and capital goods, and lists the more important commodities or groups of commodities within each category. Despite the overall increase last year there were reductions in some commodities and the table indicates some of these. There were also some decreases in individual items in the main groups, which in total showed a rise. Machinery imports, excluding those items defined as consumer goods, were especially high by value last year.

(*Continued on next page*)

Table 20. Imports: Finished manufactures (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)
percentage increase on a year earlier in italics £ million cif

	1968		1969		1970	
CONSUMER GOODS†	425·0	*25*	451·3	*6*	535·1	*19*
Cars and motor cycles	57·3	*29*	57·4	*—*	90·3	*57*
Other durable goods	113·2	*20*	105·2	*– 7*	145·1	*38*
Works of art	38·3	*30*	56·3	*47*	54·3	*– 4*
Clothing and footwear	142·9	*30*	160·0	*12*	170·0	*6*
Other consumer goods	73·3	*20*	72·3	*– 1*	75·4	*4*
OTHER MAINLY CAPITAL GOODS	1,227·8	*36*	1,383·8	*13*	1,535·3	*11*
Machinery	771·2	*22*	855·1	*11*	1,090·0	*27*
Aircraft and aircraft engines	240·1	*120*	273·9	*14*	151·3	*–45*
Ships and boats	33·7	*50*	38·7	*15*	31·5	*–19*
Instruments	72·6	*16*	80·1	*10*	97·2	*21*
Other	110·2	*38*	136·0	*23*	165·3	*22*
TOTAL FINISHED MANUFACTURES‡	1,652·8	*33*	1,835·1	*11*	2,070·4	*13*

† Goods covered by headings in the trade accounts believed to include mainly consumer goods.
‡ SITC revised sections 7 and 8.

UK TRADE IN 1970, *continued*

At £1,090 million, they showed stronger growth than for some time past with significant increases in most non-electrical machinery. Imports of office machinery were especially high, accounting for over a third of the increase; this probably owed something to imports of accounting machines etc., in readiness for the conversion to decimal currency in the United Kingdom. The decline in imports of aircraft and aircraft engines last year as shown in the table was mainly associated with the large reduction in United States military aircraft arrivals between the two years. Other aircraft increased in the period; three Boeing 747's (Jumbo Jets) arrived in the second quarter of 1970. The rate of increase in imports of instruments (allied to capital goods) more than doubled last year with an increase of £17 million. There was also a substantial rise in various other kinds of capital goods.

The value of arrivals of ships and boats recorded in the Trade Statistics was rather lower than in 1969. New ships purchased and delivered abroad to United Kingdom owners, however (which are included in the coverage adjustments in the derivation of the import figure on a balance of payments basis) fell back to £123 million in 1970; this represented a break in the rising trend since 1965; in 1969 they totalled £155 million.

Imports of consumer goods rose sharply last year. Higher imports of durable goods, including cars and motor cycles accounted for almost 90 per cent of the rise. The value of imports of cars and motor cycles was more than half as much again as in 1969, with an increase of £33 million bringing imports to £90 million last year. Other durable goods, including domestic equipment such as refrigerators and washing machines, photographic and sound reproducing equipment, rose by 38 per cent (£40 million) last year after falling back moderately in 1969. The growth of imports of clothing and footwear was much weaker in 1970 than in the previous year, but still amounted to £10 million in the year. There was a recovery last year from the slight decline apparent in 1969 in the remaining items of consumer goods with imports of radio and television receivers making a large contribution.

Import deposits

The import deposit scheme, introduced at the end of November 1968, required importers to deposit 50 per cent of the value of certain types of goods with HM Customs for a period of 180 days. Repayments of deposits commenced on May 25, 1969, and the amount of deposit was reduced to 40 per cent from December 5, 1969. Further reductions in the rate of deposit took place during 1970; to 30 per cent on May 1 and to 20 per cent on September 1. The requirement to pay these deposits on importation ceased from December 5, 1970, but those deposits already made will continue to be held and repaid 180 days after the deposit was first lodged.

As announced by HM Customs, total gross receipts during the life of the scheme were £2,003 million, of which £796 million were paid during 1970; total repayments to the end of last year were £1,716 million, of which £1,057 million were repaid in 1970.

The scheme is only one of many factors which have affected imports during the year. The continuing effect of the devaluation of sterling and the general restraint on credit are among the factors which, although not quantifiable, probably played a not insignificent part in determining the course of imports during the year. For these reasons it is difficult, if not impossible, to determine the effect of the import deposits scheme alone on imports.

Imports of goods effectively subject to the scheme in 1970 were some £3,500 million, an increase of some 20 per cent on the 1969 figure of £2,900 million.

The unit value of a group of goods approximating to those subject to the scheme, consisting of SITC Division 11, Section 5, Section 6 (less precious stones and Division 68), and Sections 7 and 8 (less United States military aircraft) rose by nearly 5 per cent year on year, and the increase in volume of the same group of goods was 16 per cent. While this group of goods includes some items not subject to the scheme, the faster growth of these imports in 1970 than in 1969 when the volume increase was some 5 per cent, probably reflects the holding back of imports by the scheme in 1969, and the gradual reduction of its effect as the rate of deposit was reduced during 1970.

SOURCES OF IMPORTS

The changing area pattern of imports

The area pattern of imports is of course largely determined by the composition of our imports and as this did not change materially last year, there have been no really significant changes in the recent sources of our imports. The largest share continued to come from Western Europe, a reflection on our increasing demands for imports of manufactured goods (either semi- or fully finished). The effect of the lower share of food, drink and tobacco and some primary products in the total import bill is associated with the continued decline in the share of total imports from the developing sterling area, though the share of the sterling area as a whole (i.e. including the developed countries) has declined also because of the increase in imports of manufactured goods and the consequent effect on total imports from other sources mainly North America. The share of imports from that source (excluding arrivals of United States military aircraft) increased from 18 per cent in 1969 to 20 per cent in 1970; while the proportion from Latin America fell a little. The share of imports from other sources, however, was little changed. Table 17 (Area distribution of imports) in this article gives a run of figures (five-yearly intervals from 1955) of the percentage share of total imports of the main sources of supply. Over the years the share from Western Europe has increased, whilst that of the sterling area has markedly declined. The proportion accounted for by the countries in the EEC has increased rather more than that of the EFTA countries, but both areas have considerably increased their share of our total imports. The share of Latin America, which is largely dependent on the meat and copper situation at any time, has declined over the years. The proportion of imports from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, though small, has increased steadily and there has not been much change in the proportion from the remaining countries.

Table 21 (Imports by areas and countries)

Sterling area

There was only a slight increase in imports from the sterling area last year after their growth had slackened in 1969 following high levels reached in 1968, when various special factors (including oil arrivals and the backlog from the autumn 1967 dock strike) had inflated these imports in that year. Imports were £2,460 million, some 2 per cent (£56 million) more than in 1969. Higher imports from two of our larger suppliers, Australia and the Irish Republic, together with significantly increased imports from some oil producing countries (e.g. Libya and Nigeria), were only partly offset by lower imports from New Zealand and South Africa and widespread reductions in imports from many of the developing countries. The increases from Australia and the Irish Republic were associated mainly with higher imports of meat, and the decline in imports from New Zealand with lower imports of mutton, lamb and dairy produce. Reductions in imports from South Africa were widespread. Substantial increases in the value of crude petroleum imported accounted for the sharp rises in imports from Nigeria and Libya. Among the smaller increases, the rise from Ceylon was mainly in imports of tea. Imports from Hong Kong showed comparatively little growth last year after strong growth in recent years.

North America

Imports from North America were high in 1970. This was partly due to the recovery in nickel and timber imports from Canada, arising from the settlement of strikes in that country. This, together with the arrival of three Boeing 747s (Jumbo Jets) in the second quarter resulted in a high level of imports in the first half year, followed by a moderately sharp fall of 6 per cent in the second half of 1970. In the year as a whole, imports from North America were 13 per cent, £217 million more than in 1969. Excluding United States military aircraft they were 27 per cent higher.

Total imports from Canada increased sharply and reached £683 million, as against £507 million in 1969, when they had fallen back a little following strong growth in the previous year. Probably about £40 million of the increase reflected the effect of the Canadian strikes in the latter part of 1969. Imports from the United States were moderately higher last year. At £1,174 million they were £42 million more than in 1969 (about 4 per cent). Excluding United States military aircraft, the increase was £207 million (22 per cent). Tobacco imports, however, fell further both in value and quantity, but there were higher imports of some manufactured goods, as well as some cereals.

Western Europe

Imports from Western Europe showed strong growth last year with imports from the EEC and the EFTA countries both growing at 13 per cent and rather faster than the rate for total imports.

(*Continued on page* 472)

Table 21. Imports by areas and countries (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

percentage increase on a year earlier in italics — £ million cif

	1968		1969		1970‡	
STERLING AREA						
Developed Countries						
Australia	211·0	*21*	236·1	*12*	260·1	*10*
New Zealand	196·7	*6*	215·7	*10*	203·6	*– 6*
Irish Republic	270·6	*21*	296·1	*9*	341·3	*15*
Iceland	5·2	*–40*	6·8	*31*	9·0	*32*
Republic of South Africa	271·9	*24*	302·4	*11*	258·3	*–15*
S.W. Africa	24·5	*15*	26·5	*8*	26·1	*– 2*
Developing Countries						
Cyprus	15·9	*10*	19·0	*19*	20·4	*8*
Jamaica	26·2	*– 9*	26·1	*—*	27·5	*5*
Trinidad	22·4	*– 3*	21·5	*– 4*	19·3	*–10*
India	135·0	*7*	107·0	*–21*	106·0	*– 1*
Pakistan	40·5	*23*	39·7	*– 2*	35·3	*–11*
Ceylon	39·9	*1*	33·1	*–17*	36·6	*10*
Malaysia	35·8	*27*	33·6	*– 6*	46·6	*39*
Singapore	26·5	*48*	30·6	*16*	33·5	*9*
Hong Kong	115·5	*29*	125·5	*9*	128·4	*2*
Sierra Leone	34·8	*55*	36·1	*4*	31·4	*–13*
Ghana	35·0	*45*	43·3	*24*	38·9	*–10*
Nigeria	70·3	*–11*	104·5	*49*	123·9	*19*
Zambia	89·8	*26*	105·5	*17*	101·4	*– 4*
Tanzania	24·4	*1*	24·0	*– 2*	24·0	*—*
Kenya	25·3	*28*	25·7	*2*	27·1	*5*
Mauritius	24·3	*20*	21·6	*–11*	22·5	*4*
Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and Trucial States	229·0	*146*	229·0	*—*	229·6	*—*
Libya	157·0	*136*	151·0	*– 4*	166·9	*11*
Other Countries	126·7	*15*	143·4	*13*	142·3	*– 1*
TOTAL STERLING AREA	2,254·1	*28*	2,403·9	*7*	2,459·8	*2*
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	513·9	*13*	506·8	*– 1*	682·7	*35*
United States and Dependencies	1,065·6	*31*	1,132·4	*6*	1,174·0	*4*
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA	1,579·5	*25*	1,639·3	*4*	1,856·8	*13*
WESTERN EUROPE						
Finland	160·7	*24*	173·7	*8*	195·0	*12*
Sweden	314·5	*27*	333·1	*6*	371·0	*11*
Norway (including Spitzbergen)	162·2	*27*	179·6	*11*	198·6	*11*
Denmark, Faroe Islands and Greenland†	240·7	*10*	246·1	*2*	276·4	*12*
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	150·9	*25*	174·7	*16*	198·8	*14*
Portugal, Azores and Madeira	74·3	*33*	76·7	*3*	86·4	*13*
Austria	58·5	*40*	64·2	*10*	79·6	*24*
TOTAL EFTA (excluding Iceland)	1,161·8	*23*	1,248·0	*7*	1,405·9	*13*
Western Germany	436·4	*29*	466·7	*7*	548·9	*18*
Netherlands	393·1	*20*	408·1	*4*	459·1	*12*
Belgium and Luxembourg	174·1	*19*	187·2	*8*	196·8	*5*
France	312·0	*22*	324·6	*4*	368·2	*13*
Italy	235·9	*21*	222·6	*– 6*	249·2	*12*
TOTAL EEC	1,551·5	*23*	1,609·3	*4*	1,822·3	*13*
Greece	11·8	*– 7*	16·6	*41*	19·6	*18*
Turkey	16·8	*24*	15·6	*– 7*	15·6	*—*
Yugoslavia	23·5	*50*	24·8	*5*	21·7	*–12*
Spain, Canary Islands and Spanish Ports in North Africa	116·8	*28*	113·5	*–83*	126·5	*12*
Other	0·1	*—*	0·0	*– 9*	0·1	*—*
TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE	2,882·4	*23*	3,027·9	*5*	3,411·7	*13*

† Prior to 1969, Faroe Islands figures were included with Other Western Europe Countries.

Table 21 *continued.* **Imports by areas and countries (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)**

percentage increase on a year earlier in italics — £ million cif

	1968		1969		1970‡	
SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE						
Soviet Union	158·1	*28*	196·2	*24*	220·1	*12*
Poland	60·5	*8*	57·0	*– 6*	63·0	*11*
Eastern Germany	17·6	*45*	14·6	*–17*	16·1	*10*
Hungary	10·0	*4*	9·4	*– 6*	10·6	*13*
Czechoslovakia	23·1	*13*	21·5	*– 7*	22·8	*6*
Romania	25·8	*1*	24·9	*– 4*	23·2	*– 7*
Other countries	7·6	*20*	7·3	*– 3*	8·3	*13*
TOTAL SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE	302·7	*19*	330·9	*9*	364·1	*10*
LATIN AMERICA						
Cuba	6·9	*47*	5·4	*–21*	5·7	*5*
Mexico	18·0	*57*	14·5	*–19*	6·3	*–56*
Colombia	9·0	*– 8*	7·4	*–17*	8·9	*20*
Venezuela	73·1	*7*	56·5	*–23*	50·8	*–10*
Peru	11·6	*51*	13·9	*20*	15·2	*9*
Brazil	37·9	*43*	50·7	*34*	62·8	*24*
Chile	56·5	*22*	72·2	*28*	64·9	*–10*
Bolivia	26·3	*11*	34·2	*30*	28·5	*–17*
Uruguay	17·5	*28*	13·1	*–25*	8·6	*–35*
Argentine Republic	51·7	*–28*	78·7	*52*	65·6	*–17*
Other countries	9·1	*16*	8·8	*– 3*	8·6	*– 1*
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	317·5	*9*	355·5	*12*	325·9	*– 8*
REST OF THE WORLD						
Netherlands Dependencies	17·0	*4*	13·4	*–21*	13·9	*4*
Portuguese Dependencies	7·0	*52*	7·8	*10*	14·8	*91*
Iraq	28·0	*16*	31·1	*11*	18·7	*–40*
Iran	90·7	*–34*	73·2	*–19*	76·1	*4*
Israel	43·8	*36*	39·2	*–11*	45·1	*15*
Egypt	10·3	*41*	9·3	*–10*	10·9	*17*
Saudi Arabia	68·7	*10*	85·4	*24*	104·2	*22*
Sudan	7·5	*15*	7·3	*– 3*	7·6	*4*
Algeria	21·2	*36*	22·1	*4*	21·2	*– 4*
Morocco	13·8	*12*	15·7	*13*	16·3	*4*
Congo (Kinshasa)	17·7	*53*	22·5	*27*	18·9	*–16*
Thailand	5·9	*10*	5·7	*– 3*	5·5	*– 4*
China	34·3	*16*	37·7	*10*	33·5	*–11*
Japan	115·2	*27*	104·6	*– 9*	134·4	*29*
Philippines	3·7	*–28*	4·3	*18*	7·5	*72*
Other countries	76·3	*32*	78·3	*3*	85·9	*10*
TOTAL REST OF THE WORLD	561·3	*8*	557·5	*– 1*	614·4	*10*
TOTAL NON-STERLING AREA	5,643·4	*21*	5,911·1	*5*	6,572·7	*11*
LOW VALUE ITEMS‡					18·9	
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	7,897·5	*23*	8,315·0	*5*	9,051·5	*9*

‡ In 1970, items valued at less than £50 were not allocated to specific countries and areas.

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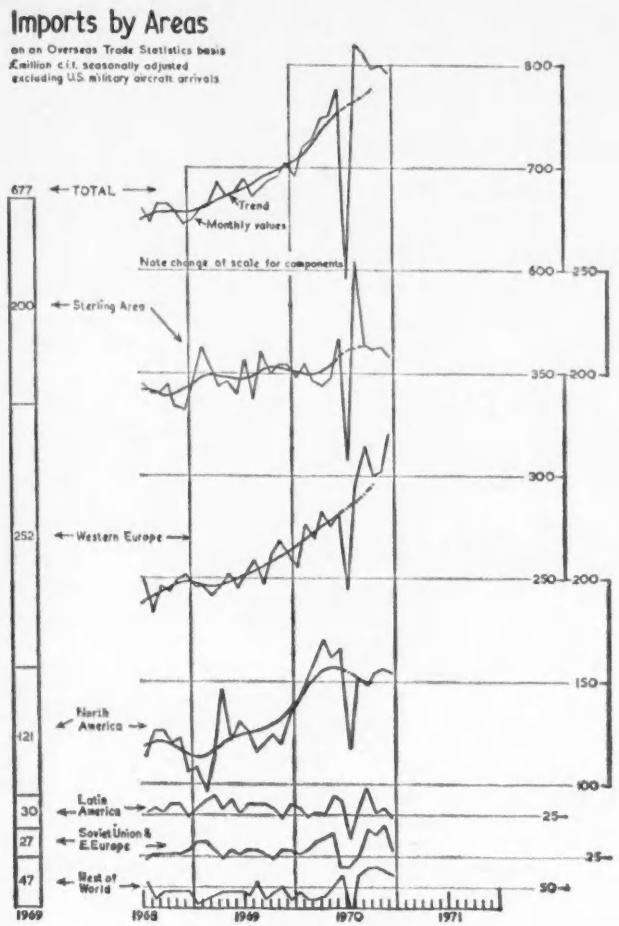
UK TRADE IN 1970, *continued*



Imports from the EEC at £1,822 million were £213 million more than in 1969, whilst those from the EFTA countries rose by £158 million to £1,406 million. The effect of the free trading conditions in EFTA and the stimulation of tariff reductions of the Kennedy Round has contributed to the continued fast growth in imports from these two trading areas. The easing of the import deposit scheme also has probably had some effect on the expansion of these imports. Western Europe has become our major supplier, especially of manufactured goods. The Scandinavian countries of the EFTA group contributed about three quarters of the increase in imports from the Free Trade Area last year, but there were also sizeable increases in all the other countries within the group. Western Germany provided a large part of the extra imports from the EEC, but the growth in imports from the other five also continued last year. In the rest of Western Europe, imports from Yugoslavia and Spain were reduced and imports from Turkey did not change.

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

The strong growth in imports from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe continued last year. As well as high imports from the Soviet Union itself, imports from the countries in the rest of Eastern Europe recovered from the decline in the previous year and grew moderately. The total value of imports from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe was £364 million in 1970, some £33 million higher than in 1969. The largest increase was from the Soviet Union (£24 million) but the rate of growth from that country was only half that in 1969. The largest increase by value from the rest of Eastern Europe was £6 million from Poland, and there were small increases from the other Eastern European countries with the exception of Romania, imports from which continued to decline.

Latin America

There was a sharp fall in imports from Latin America last year after the steady growth in recent years. At £326 million, they were £30 million less than in 1969. Rather less than half this reduction was attributable to lower imports from the Argentine (mainly of beef) but there were falls in imports from Venezuela (mainly oil) and from Chile, Mexico and Uruguay (mainly of copper, silver and beef respectively). Offsetting these reductions a little were much higher imports, mainly of coffee, from Brazil and slightly increased imports from Peru and Colombia.

Rest of the world

Imports from the remaining non-sterling area countries resumed their growth last year after changing little in 1969. The 10 per cent rise (£57 million) mainly reflected higher imports from Japan

(*Continued on page* 474)

Table D. Imports: areas (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

Seasonally adjusted values

£ million c.i.f. per month

	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Sterling Area				Western Europe			North America					Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of World
												USA and Deps.					
			Total	Australia	New Zealand	India	Total	EEC	EFTA	Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Canada			
Average rate of growth:																	
1957-67 per cent(†)	*5*	*4*	*1*	*–4*	*–*	*–2*	*8*	*10*	*7*	*5*	*4*	*5*	*5*	*4*	*–2*	*9*	*8*
1969-70 per cent	*9*	*11*	*2*	*10*	*–5*	*–1*	*13*	*13*	*13*	*13*	*27*	*4*	*10*	*35*	*–20*	*10*	*10*
1970	754	752	205	22	17	9	284	152	117	155	153	98	22	57	27	30	51
1969 1st quarter	674	657	203	20	17	9	245	130	100	123	106	76	59	45	31	31	44
2nd quarter	699	677	194	18	18	10	248	132	101	134	132	108	86	46	29	25	48
3rd quarter	695	680	201	20	18	10	253	134	105	136	121	97	82	40	31	27	47
4th quarter	703	695	203	21	19	7	264	140	110	133	126	96	88	38	28	27	48
1970 1st quarter	716	714	199	25	18	9	268	142	110	152	150	94	92	56	26	29	45
2nd quarter	762	759	203	20	16	8	280	149	116	169	166	108	105	59	31	30	51
3rd quarter	741	740	208	20	17	8	285	155	116	143	142	91	91	53	26	28	51
4th quarter	799	797	211	22	16	10	307	163	130	156	154	100	98	60	26	35	58

(†) Annual percentage compound rate of growth measured between the values of imports 1957-67

Imports and United Kingdom Exports (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

Quarters or quarterly averages — £ million

Section or Division		Exports				Imports			
		1st qtr., 1970	2nd qtr., 1970	3rd qtr., 1970	4th qtr., 1970	1st qtr., 1970	2nd qtr., 1970	3rd qtr., 1970	4th qtr., 1970
0. FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS	Total	56·3	58·2	56·9	78·0	471·6	478·4	435·8	476·8
00 Live animals		7·0	7·0	7·7	10·9	13·9	13·6	15·6	13·5
01 Meat and meat preparations		6·3	5·3	4·9	4·9	115·5	104·9	111·1	106·7
02 Dairy products and eggs		3·2	3·7	3·2	4·3	59·8	38·4	33·4	53·9
03 Fish and fish preparations		4·4	4·6	5·4	6·4	16·8	17·1	17·3	23·1
04 Cereals and cereal preparations		6·0	6·7	7·5	13·4	65·1	69·2	67·0	80·1
05 Fruit and vegetables		6·9	4·7	3·6	7·0	96·6	123·6	77·1	82·6
06 Sugar, sugar preparations and honey		6·5	8·1	7·4	8·8	29·4	29·1	30·4	28·5
07 Coffee, cocoa and preparations, tea and spices		9·5	9·3	9·2	13·5	48·5	53·0	52·7	55·5
08 Feeding stuffs for animals		2·1	3·3	2·9	3·1	19·3	21·9	22·3	24·7
09 Miscellaneous		4·3	5·4	5·1	5·7	6·7	7·6	9·0	8·1
1. BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	Total	52·0	65·0	62·9	85·2	32·0	40·2	49·7	67·5
11 Beverages		43·3	56·0	52·7	73·0	11·9	17·9	22·2	27·0
12 Tobacco		8·7	9·0	10·2	12·2	20·1	22·3	27·4	40·5
2. CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE	Total	65·2	70·3	55·9	72·1	290·4	329·8	304·3	338·6
21. Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed		14·2	12·2	8·5	18·1	19·9	14·6	16·6	19·1
22 Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels		0·3	0·3	0·2	0·3	10·3	11·0	7·9	12·4
23 Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)		5·2	6·8	5·3	5·8	15·3	14·8	13·1	14·5
24 Wood, lumber and cork		0·5	0·5	0·4	0·7	36·6	57·1	70·1	74·9
25 Pulp and waste paper		0·7	0·9	0·7	0·7	44·2	51·4	48·7	53·7
26 Textile fibres not manufactured and their waste		25·3	27·0	21·4	22·7	53·6	54·4	37·2	38·7
27 Crude fertilizers and minerals		10·3	11·7	11·7	14·2	15·5	16·6	15·2	18·1
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap		5·9	8·4	5·4	6·7	78·8	95·7	80·4	91·7
29 Crude animal and vegetable materials		2·8	2·5	2·4	2·8	16·2	14·2	15·1	15·5
3. MINERAL FUELS, LUBRICANTS, ETC.	Total	52·7	45·7	51·2	57·2	225·3	229·6	235·0	255·9
33 Petroleum and petroleum products		44·7	37·4	44·0	50·3	219·5	225·1	231·2	249·5
Coal, coke, gas and electric energy		8·0	8·3	7·2	6·9	5·8	4·5	3·8	6·3
4. ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS	Total	2·0	2·8	1·9	2·6	24·9	26·6	25·1	24·0
5. CHEMICALS	Total	185·6	205·0	182·5	213·0	129·9	136·2	132·7	143·9
51 Chemical elements and compounds		47·1	53·3	50·8	59·1	56·3	58·6	58·8	64·1
53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials		19·0	21·4	19·0	22·0	7·4	8·3	9·2	8·5
54 Medical and pharmaceutical products		33·0	35·2	33·4	38·1	8·4	7·8	7·8	9·6
55 Essential oils and perfume materials		15·2	17·7	15·8	18·3	5·6	6·6	5·8	5·2
56 Fertilizers, manufactured		1·7	1·4	0·6	1·1	7·3	4·4	4·9	6·5
58 Plastic materials and artificial resins		34·3	38·9	32·3	38·2	25·5	28·5	27·6	29·2
All other chemical materials and products		35·4	37·0	30·5	36·1	19·4	21·9	18·6	20·8
6. MANUFACTURED GOODS CLASSIFIED CHIEFLY BY MATERIAL	Total	496·4	519·6	446·2	527·6	473·7	530·1	464·0	499·0
61 Leather, leather manufactures and dressed furs		12·3	13·7	10·9	13·8	7·6	9·0	8·1	7·8
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.		22·2	26·0	19·5	24·9	5·9	7·2	6·6	8·0
63 Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)		2·5	2·9	2·6	3·2	27·4	28·9	23·7	28·5
64 Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof		21·4	22·9	20·0	24·9	57·7	60·6	54·8	58·1
65 Textile yarn, fabrics and articles		96·5	100·7	90·0	109·6	64·4	58·5	59·4	74·1
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures		111·0	91·0	88·7	99·7	89·5	106·2	88·4	98·3
67 Iron and steel		83·0	97·8	75·0	92·1	48·4	68·0	51·2	55·0
68 Non-ferrous metals		88·1	96·5	80·5	85·5	151·0	167·5	147·7	142·6
69 Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.		59·4	68·2	59·0	73·8	21·9	24·4	24·1	26·7
7. MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	Total	806·2	858·3	731·7	905·0	332·4	412·6	348·6	402·9
71 Machinery other than electric		393·3	422·8	369·2	457·2	191·3	223·7	208·7	232·1
72 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances		138·2	148·7	127·7	164·5	73·7	86·5	83·7	98·4
73 Transport equipment		274·8	286·9	234·8	283·3	67·4	102·4	56·3	72·4
8. MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	Total	171·5	176·7	177·8	204·8	132·0	146·8	140·4	154·7
81 Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings		4·7	5·6	4·5	6·0	2·2	2·3	2·5	3·0
82 Furniture		6·1	6·4	5·5	7·3	3·7	4·3	3·4	4·2
83 Travel goods, handbags and similar articles		0·9	1·1	1·1	1·2	1·2	1·5	1·5	1·5
84 Clothing		26·2	26·7	34·5	35·7	31·8	30·3	30·9	36·4
85 Footwear		8·5	7·2	9·9	10·0	11·5	9·4	9·6	10·0
86 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks		48·6	52·2	49·7	58·1	31·4	36·5	36·3	37·3
89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.		76·5	77·6	72·5	86·5	50·0	62·6	56·1	62·3
5-8. MANUFACTURED GOODS	Total	1,659·8	1,759·5	1,538·1	1,850·5	1,067·9	1,225·7	1,085·7	1,200·5
9. COMMODITIES AND TRANSACTIONS NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND	Total	60·6	62·4	58·6	79·1	34·1	24·7	22·3	28·8
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS		**1,948·6**	**2,064·1**	**1,825·5**	**2,224·7**	**2,146·2**	**2,355·1**	**2,157·9**	**2,392·2**

and from Saudi Arabia (in total £49 million) (consisting largely of canned fish, cars and motor cycles from Japan and oil from Saudi Arabia). There were smaller changes in imports from most other countries except Iraq, from which imports were very much lower, mainly because of lower oil imports.

NOTES:

1(a) New presentation of trade figures

As announced in *Trade and Industry* on November 4, 1970, the monthly figures of United Kingdom total trade are presented in a new form. The seasonally adjusted values in Table 2 are on the new basis. This enables the balance to be obtained as the simple difference of exports and imports.

The import and export totals, both shown fob and on the same basis as in the quarterly balance of payments figures, make it easier to relate visible trade to the current account as a whole. Tables 3 and 4 show how the totals in Table 2 are derived from the trade statistics. (See also note 1(b).)

1(b) Visible balance

The figures for the visible balance in the latest months are estimates and liable to revision. They are only published seasonally adjusted. Since the monthly balance is the difference of two large but variable figures it is itself liable to large fluctuations and undue significance should not be attached to a single figure; it is more useful to consider the average balance over three or more months. The visible balance is obtained by making various adjustments to the figures recorded in the monthly Trade Statistics. These are summarized in Tables 3 and 4 of this article. Some are valuation adjustments, the principal of which is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage, either to bring in items not in the Trade Statistics (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to United Kingdom owners) or to remove items which are in the Trade Statistics (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). The adjustment of imports to a balance of payments basis excludes the values of deliveries of United States military aircraft (including spares and some missiles) but includes the payments for those imports which are mainly being financed by a special United States Exim Bank credit. (The values involved are now small.) All these adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual 'Pink Book', *United Kingdom Balance of Payments* 1970 (Table 8 and pp. 68-71) and in the above quoted article in *Trade and Industry*.

1(c) Three-monthly averages of trade figures

The sequence of individual monthly figures, even when seasonal influences have been allowed for, is usually too variable to give a satisfactory indication of the underlying trend. One simple method of securing a better guide to underlying movements is to take averages of three months. These averages, for the month in question and the two preceding months, are given in Table 2A and are referred to in the commentary on the figures. The averages are still sensitive to irregular movements in the monthly figures and to special influences, though they are markedly less variable than the monthly figures. More elaborate estimates of trend can be constructed, but the three-monthly average gives a quite good short-term guide and has the merit of simplicity.

1(d) Recording of exports

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry announced in the House of Commons on November 16 that some under-recording of exports had re-emerged in 1970. The text of his announcement and an article on under-recording were published in *Trade and Industry* of November 25, 1970. In reply to a Parliamentary Question on February 1, 1971 the Secretary of State said: 'There is no evidence to suggest that under-recording in recent months has differed from the estimate of 2 per cent indicated by the checks so far made of export documents received against ship and aircraft manifests; results of these checks are now available covering months up to September 1970.'

The figures in this article for total exports (except in Tables 1, A and B) and, in consequence, for the visible balance include from January 1970 an addition of 2 per cent to the value of exports as an allowance for under-recording. It is not possible to make estimates of the extent of under-recording on exports to different areas or of different commodity classes, and the figures in the Overseas Trade Statistics are not adjusted.

For an account of special factors relating to the earlier under-recording of exports and net figures of adjustments on this account up to October 1969, see page 1392 of the *Board of Trade Journal* for May 20, 1970, on United Kingdom trade in April.

1(e) Revisions to seasonally adjusted figures

The seasonally adjusted figures throughout the article have been calculated using improved seasonal adjustments. An article published in *Trade and Industry* on February 17 provides a full account of the general method used in seasonally adjusting the monthly trade statistics and describes various changes in the basic data and working methods leading to improvements in the adjustment process.

2. Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports for December 1970 (with cumulative totals) were published on January 28† and further analysis of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the monthly Report on Overseas Trade‡ for March, due to be published on or about March 26.

† Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom, December 1970, HMSO, price £1.50 [£1 10s.] (Annual subscription £19.20 [£19 4s.]).
‡ Report on Overseas Trade, published by HMSO, price 30p [6s.] (Annual subscription £3.80 [£3 16s.]).

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, February 26, 1971. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
				BRITISH	
Assault	Br/E 35360/21/2/76	90	February 22	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Peter Rogers Productions Ltd.
Subterfuge	Br/E 35367/28/2/7[illegible]	86	February 25	" "	Intertel (VTR Services) Ltd.
Movietone News 2177	Br/E 35240/28/2/7[illegible]	8	February 26	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2177A	Br/E 35241/28/2/7[illegible]	8	February 26	" "	" "
				FOREIGN	
Capricorn Charter	F 35361	21	February 22	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Cinesound Movietone Productions (Pty) Ltd., Sydney.
A Boy Named Charlie Brown	F 35362	79	February 22	" "	Lee Mendelson Film Productions Inc. and Melendez Features Inc.
Towards the Beginning	F 35363	12	February 22	Connoisseur Films Ltd.	Yugoslavia Film, Belgrade.
Wanda	F 35364	105	February 22	" "	Foundation for Film-Makers.
Snow White	F 35365	74	February 25	London Screen Distributors Ltd.	Cinecom Corporation.
Cherry, Harry and Raquel	F 35366	49	February 25	Cinecenta Film Distributors Ltd.	Panamint Films and Eve Productions Ltd.

AMENDMENT TO THE REGISTER:
The title of the film 'Man of Violence' (Br/E 34974) registered on July 14, 1970, has been amended to 'The Sex Racketeers'.

Index of industrial production for December 1970

THE PROVISIONAL index of production for December 1970, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 125.8 (seasonally adjusted). For manufacturing industry alone the figure is 129.3.

For the three months October 1970 to December 1970, it is provisionally estimated that production as a whole was 1.8 per cent higher than in the preceding three months, July to September 1970; for manufacturing industries alone there is an estimated increase of 2.2 per cent.

The average index numbers for the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major industry groups in recent months.

Seasonally adjusted

1963 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries													
			Total	Food, drink and tobacco			Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Total	Engineering and allied industries						
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco				Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles and aircraft	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	56	749	84	55	29	7	64	313	90	10	68	15	81	49
1966	113·2	90·1	114·2	108·7	106·8	112·3	121·8	123·4	116·0	122·6	121·9	120·6	93·2	111·7	110·3
1967	113·9	89·1	114·2	110·8	108·6	115·0	116·3	130·4	115·6	123·1	123·1	129·1	90·0	106·3	105·0
1968	119·8	84·8	121·4	115·5	112·3	121·6	126·4	140·0	122·4	125·5	134·7	137·4	86·8	117·2	113·4
1969	122·9	80·3	125·6	118·9	115·8	124·8	139·3	149·2	127·2	131·3	146·6	144·0	85·4	118·6	119·4
1970	123·8	78·4	127·1	121·4	116·6	130·5	151·3	158·4	128·0	134·7	156·0	149·2	86·1	114·2	116·1
1968 4th quarter	122·3	83·5	124·3	117·3	113·8	124·1	132·3	145·0	125·3	128·6	136·7	137·9	85·6	123·3	115·5
1969 1st quarter	121·8	81·8	123·7	116·0	114·0	119·8	139·4	144·8	124·5	128·2	143·0	141·7	85·3	113·7	120·3
2nd quarter	123·3	81·2	125·7	118·2	115·0	124·2	136·8	147·7	127·0	130·7	152·5	140·4	85·3	121·0	119·0
3rd quarter	123·2	81·2	126·3	118·7	114·5	126·9	138·7	151·8	129·2	132·8	147·9	148·5	84·8	121·6	118·2
4th quarter	123·5	76·9	126·7	122·1	119·2	127·8	142·8	152·7	128·1	133·8	143·1	145·2	86·0	118·3	119·8
1970 1st quarter	123·4	80·5	126·4	118·9	115·7	124·9	152·4	150·7	128·3	132·5	153·6	148·2	85·7	118·7	116·8
2nd quarter	123·4	79·3	126·3	120·1	113·8	132·1	144·7	157·8	127·4	136·0	158·9	145·8	84·5	111·2	119·5
3rd quarter	123·1	79·0	126·4	121·8	116·5	131·7	153·0	161·1	126·4	135·7	154·0	148·8	86·8	106·6	117·7
4th quarter	125·4	74·6	129·2	124·9	120·5	133·2	155·0	164·1	129·7	134·6	157·3	153·9	87·3	120·2	110·3
1970 July	121·9	79	124·8	122	115	136	152	163	123	124	148	151	86	106	115
August	122·8	79	126·1	118	117	119	152	159	129	138	151	144	87	116	122
September	124·7	80	128·4	126	118	141	155	162	127	145	163	152	87	97	115
October	126·8	80	130·6	124	120	133	159	162	130	133	170	151	88	122	116
November	123·6	64	127·6	124	120	133	151	164	126	129	134	148	87	121	110
December	125·8	80	129·3	126	122	134	155	167	129	142	163	148	87	118	104
July-September (av.)	123·1	79	126·4	122	117	132	153	161	126	136	154	149	87	107	118
October-December (av.) p	125·4	75	129·2	125	121	133	155	164	129	135	156	149	87	120	110

	Manufacturing industries (continued)												Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.			Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass				
Weights	60	46	14	88	56	4	27	29	19	10	21	59	25	127	68
1966	111·3	112·4	107·7	106·8	107·6	101·5	105·8	115·8	117·8	112·2	109·6	114·6	119·8	115·3	116·9
1967	104·7	105·0	103·8	103·2	105·0	90·2	101·5	120·1	124·4	112·4	111·5	114·2	122·7	119·4	121·2
1968	111·1	111·2	110·8	113·1	119·2	93·3	103·7	127·3	130·3	121·8	118·5	118·3	135·2	121·8	128·2
1969	114·5	116·2	109·3	115·6	123·5	93·9	102·7	127·8	126·9	129·3	110·8	123·4	141·6	118·9	136·2
1970															
1968 4th quarter	114·5	114·5	114·8	115·6	122·1	94·8	104·4	129·5	131·1	126·6	118·0	119·7	139·3	122·2	131·0
1969 1st quarter	114·7	115·1	113·2	115·3	122·7	96·7	103·1	127·6	126·7	129·3	111·1	121·2	136·5	118·4	139·8
2nd quarter	116·2	116·9	114·1	117·1	125·5	94·5	103·3	129·4	129·1	130·1	108·3	122·5	143·6	121·8	133·7
3rd quarter	112·5	114·0	107·6	115·1	122·4	93·9	103·1	128·0	127·5	128·9	110·5	124·8	145·7	118·2	132·4
4th quarter	114·3	118·0	102·5	114·9	123·2	90·9	101·3	126·0	124·2	129·2	112·8	125·2	141·1	117·2	138·9
1970 1st quarter	117·5	119·8	110·0	114·9	122·9	91·7	102·0	120·9	116·9	128·3	104·7	123·6	144·0	113·2	144·7
2nd quarter	115·2	117·0	109·5	115·6	123·2	93·9	103·0	121·5	123·4	118·1	113·4	120·6	142·6	115·9	141·8
3td quarter	108·9	109·5	107·1	118·1	127·2	93·8	102·9	130·1	128·4	133·1	112·3	122·7	146·9	113·3	141·4
4th quarter	115·6	116·7	112·2	118·4	126·5	92·3	105·7	127·9	124·8	133·4	122·6	120·5			144·5
1970 July	109	109	108	117	126	95	102	127	125	129	102	123	141		143
August	108	108	110	119	129	94	103	131	129	136	112	120	146		141
September	110	112	103	118	127	93	104	132	131	134	123	125	154		141
October p	122	125	116	120	128	92	107	129	126	134	121	122			147
November p	115	118	108	117	126	92	103	126	124	129	125	120			143
December p	109	108	113	118	125	93	107	129	124	137	122	119			143
July-September (av.)	109	109	107	118	127	94	103	130	128	133	112	123	142†		141
October-December (av.)	116	117	112	118	127	92	106	128	125	133	123	120	147†		144

† Latest available 3 months (July-September) and previous 3 months (April-June).

Vehicle production in January

THE DEPARTMENT of Trade and Industry have announced that in the four weeks to January 30, 1971 the average rate of recorded production of cars was 39,048 a week, 7 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year. The average rate of recorded production of commercial vehicles, at 10,756 a week, was 6 per cent higher than in January 1970.

As in January 1970 and in the last three months of 1970, losses of production on account of industrial disputes in January 1971 were probably at a rather lower level than in most other months over the past year. For the fourth consecutive month production was maintained at a relatively high level.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, total car production in the three months November-January was 26 per cent higher than in the previous three months (which included the exceptionally low September figures); in the same period, total commercial vehicle production was 23 per cent higher than in the previous three months.

Production figures of road motor vehicles cover complete vehicles, chassis with engines for delivery as such and unassembled vehicles for export. Road tractors are included but battery operated road vehicles are excluded.
Production for export may differ from actual exports as recorded in the Overseas Trade Accounts because of differences in timing and coverage.

Table 1. Recorded production

	No. of Weeks	Passenger cars (including taxis)				Commercial Road Vehicles			
		Totals	Home	Export	Weekly Average	Totals	Home	Export	Weekly Average
1965	52	1,722,045	1,069,374	652,671	33,116	455,216	280,976	174,240	8,754
1966	52	1,603,679	978,684	624,995	30,840	438,675	260,614	178,061	8,436
1967	52	1,522,013	988,273	563,740	29,846	385,106	245,692	139,414	7,406
1968	52	1,815,936	1,013,163	802,773	34,922	409,186	259,331	149,855	7,869
1969	53	1,717,073	892,758	824,315	32,398	465,776	272,998	192,778	8,788
1970	52	1,640,966	918,109	722,857	31,557	457,532	267,407	190,125	8,799
1971	52								
1969 1st quarter	13	451,156	239,544	211,612	34,704	120,445	71,361	49,084	9,265
2nd quarter	13	485,246	245,936	239,310	37,327	126,325	74,032	52,293	9,717
3rd quarter	13	354,572	185,096	169,476	27,275	98,435	57,463	40,972	7,572
4th quarter	14	426,099	222,182	203,917	30,436	120,571	70,142	50,429	8,612
1970 1st quarter	13	436,512	237,413	199,099	33,578	115,251	68,798	46,453	8,865
2nd quarter	13	470,164	263,064	207,100	36,166	132,413	78,431	53,984	10,186
3rd quarter	13	277,173	157,149	120,024	21,321	74,920	43,486	31,434	5,763
4th quarter	13	457,117	260,483	196,634	35,163	134,946	76,692	58,254	10,380
1971 1st quarter	13								
2nd quarter	13								
3rd quarter	13								
4th quarter	13								
1970 January	4	146,560	80,854	65,706	36,640	40,610	24,524	16,086	10,152
February	4	135,489	72,851	62,638	33,872	35,117	21,608	13,509	8,779
March	5	154,463	83,708	70,755	30,893	39,524	22,666	16,858	7,905
April	4	136,760	75,475	61,285	34,190	39,341	24,667	14,674	9,835
May	4	137,766	76,016	61,750	34,442	41,542	24,494	17,048	10,386
June	5	195,638	111,573	84,065	39,128	51,532	29,270	22,262	10,306
July	4	80,827	42,953	37,874	20,207	22,284	12,055	10,229	5,571
August	4	96,052	57,227	38,825	24,013	25,222	15,280	9,942	6,306
September	5	100,294	56,969	43,325	20,059	27,414	16,151	11,263	5,483
October	4	139,926	79,658	60,268	34,982	45,098	25,885	19,213	11,274
November	4	155,006	89,489	65,517	38,751	45,228	25,679	19,549	11,307
December	5	162,185	91,336	70,849	32,437	44,620	25,128	19,492	8,924
1971 January	4	156,194	88,238	67,956	39,048	43,025	24,143	18,882	10,756
February	4								
March	5								
April	4								
May	4								
June	5								

(*Continued on next page*)

Business Monitor

THE FOLLOWING TITLES and issues of Business Monitor are now available and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1.

Production Series:

Monthly at £1 a year post free:

Foam Backing. Foam Laminating and Fabric to Fabric Bonding for November and December 1970.
Tape Recorders for October 1970

Quarterly at 37½p a year post free:

General Printing and Publishing for Second Quarter 1970
Newspapers and Periodicals for Second Quarter 1970
Musical Instruments for Third Quarter 1970
Engineers' Tools for Third Quarter 1970.

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors was last published in *Trade and Industry* on February 24, on page 396.

WORK OF BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

The British Standards Institution (British Standards House, 2 Park Street, London, W.1) is well known as the official standards organization for this country. It also takes an active part in the work of international standards organizations such as ISO and IEC. Apart from standards work, BSI has several other functions. It runs a certification mark scheme, granting licences to manufacturers to use the BSI 'Kite mark' on products conforming to British Standards. It also undertakes testing work for outside bodies. It runs a Technical Help to Exporters scheme, providing firms selling abroad with information on overseas technical regulations applying to their products.

Table 2. Production – seasonally adjusted

Monthly averages — Thousands

	Passenger Cars			Commercial Vehicles		
	Total	Home Market	Export	Total	Home Market	Export
1965	144	89	54	37·9	23·4	14·5
1966	134	82	52	36·6	21·7	14·8
1967	129	82	47	32·1	20·5	11·6
1968	151	84	67	34·1	21·6	12·5
1969	143	74	69	38·8	22·7	16·1
1970	137	77	60	38·1	22·3	15·8
1971						
1969 1st quarter	141	76	65	38·1	23·1	15·0
2nd quarter	150	78	72	39·5	22·9	16·6
3rd quarter	145	74	71	39·7	22·8	16·9
4th quarter	135	69	66	37·9	22·1	15·8
1970 1st quarter	138	76	62	37·1	22·7	14·4
2nd quarter	140	80	60	39·9	23·4	16·5
3rd quarter	116	65	51	30·7	17·5	13·2
4th quarter	154	86	68	44·9	25·6	19·3
1971 1st quarter						
2nd quarter						
3rd quarter						
4th quarter						
1970 January	154	83	71	43·8	26·9	16·9
February	135	76	59	35·3	22·5	12·8
March	125	69	56	32·1	18·6	13·5
April	133	75	58	38·2	23·9	14·3
May	134	75	59	41·3	24·2	17·1
June	152	89	63	40·1	22·2	17·9
July	120	63	57	31·0	16·6	14·4
August	136	80	56	36·9	21·9	15·0
September	91	50	41	24·2	14·0	10·2
October	150	79	71	47·6	27·0	20·6
November	163	93	70	46·4	26·8	19·6
December	148	85	63	40·6	23·0	17·6
1971 January	165	91	74	46·5	26·6	19·9
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
Average of:						
August-October	126	70	56	36·2	20·9	15·3
November-January 1971	158	89	69	44·5	25·4	19·1
Percentage change	*+26*	*+29*	*+23*	*+23*	*+21*	*+25*

New companies registered in Northern Ireland

IN THE month of January 1971 25 private companies and one private unlimited company all with nominal capital were registered during the month of January 1971. The total nominal capital of the 26 companies amounts to £335,900.

In the same month of 1970 20 new companies were registered with a nominal capital of just over £242,000.

ECGD business in last quarter of 1970

BUSINESS INSURED by the Export Credits Guarantee Department in the last quarter of 1970 totalled £758 million, an increase of 17 per cent over the corresponding 1969 quarter.

Bank advances guaranteed by ECGD totalled a record £299 million, having increased quarter by quarter from the figure of £163 million for the corresponding 1969 quarter. Within these figures the Comprehensive bank guarantee for short-term business showed a roughly proportionate increase over this period, from £93 million to £166 million.

Large medium-term supplier credit policies issued during the quarter include plastics plant (£16.2 million), air defence system (£15.5 million), aircraft (£12.8 million), quarrying equipment (£7.8 million), electric generating equipment (£4.5 million), hotel construction (£3.9 million), ships (£2.1 million) and locomotives (£2 million).

Buyer Credit Guarantees were issued for ships (£136 million), electric generating plant (£39.3 million), steel plant (£2.3 million), airport works (£1.9 million) and containers (£1.1 million).

Financial Guarantees were issued for ships (£25.7 million), oil refineries (£73.9 million), electric generating plant (£20.7 million), steelworks plant (£13.3 million) and a gas plant (£7.5 million).

Five lines of credit, with a total loan value of £61.3 million, were guaranteed during the quarter, providing exporters of capital and semi-capital goods with opportunities in Canada, Sweden, Bulgaria and Israel.

The figures for the quarter are as follows:

Table 1. Shipments insured

All figures £m.

	1969 Dec. qtr.	*1970* March qtr.	*1970* June qtr.	*1970* Sept. qtr.	*1970* Dec. qtr.
Comprehensive business, short-term credit	513	571	605	584	609
Comprehensive business, over six months credit	59	71	66	75	65
Specific business	39	48	58	51	56
Buyer credit guarantees (including Financial Guarantees)	34	38	28	27	28
Total	645	728	757	737	758

Table 2. Advances guaranteed under financial facilities

(Relating to exports which appear or will appear in Table 1)

Comprehensive Guarantees to Banks related to Comprehensive insurance policies	93	111	114	118	166
Specific Guarantees to Banks related to Comprehensive insurance policies	7	11	31	39	36
Specific Guarantees to Banks related to Specific insurance policies	13	26	29	38	28
Buyer credit guarantees	50	74	66	55	69
Total	163	222	240	250	299

The above figures combine 'commercial' and 'national interest' business.

'Shipments insured' include, besides direct exports and third country trade, services declared as 'performed'. Shipments declared in connection with Financial and Buyer Credit Guarantees are also included – even though there is strictly no 'insurance' of the shipments. The first table therefore covers the whole of ECGD's turnover.

'Advances guaranteed' is the measure of bank financing covered by any form of ECGD guarantee to a bank (and thus in general qualifying for the special interest rates). They relate to exports which appear or will appear in Table 1, but also including, in the case of Financial and Buyer Credit Guarantees and of some Specific Guarantees, an element of interest covered by the Guarantee. In addition to these advances there is of course a large volume of export financing by banks against the assignment of a normal ECGD insurance policy.

Although every 'advance guarantee' must (apart from any interest element) ultimately be matched by a 'shipment insured', there is no correspondence in time between the two tables – the guaranteed advance need not fall in the same quarter in which shipment is made.

EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT: STATUTORY RETURN

During the quarter ended December 31, 1970 the Department assumed liability:

(a) under Section 1 of the Export Guarantees Act, 1968, and 1970 up to a maximum of £438,350,689 in respect of guarantees amounting to £568,445,352:

(b) under Section 2 of the Export Guarantees Act, 1968 and 1970 up to a maximum of £231,258,218 in respect of guarantees amounting to £233,653,877.

General Index of Retail Prices for January

THE DEPARTMENT of Employment and Productivity announce that at January 19, 1971, the official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at January 16, 1962 (taken as 100), was 147·0 compared with 145·0 at December 15, 1970. The rise in the index during the month was due to increases in the average prices of tomatoes, meat, beer and petrol, higher bus fares in some areas and increases in the prices or charges for many other goods and services. The prices of tomatoes vary seasonally.

Exhibitions and Fairs

Overseas investment welcomed by Ghana—Dr. Busia makes pledge at trade fair

A report from the British High Commission (Commercial Department), Accra

FOR ITS First International Trade Fair in 1967 Ghana constructed an attractive permanent exhibition site about three miles from the centre of Accra. This 108 acre site was a fitting venue for the Second International Trade Fair held from February 1-14, 1971. Whilst its theme was 'African Progress,' one of the principal aims of the Fair was the encouragement of overseas investment, and in his speech at the opening ceremony, the Prime Minister, Dr. Busia, pledged his Government's determination to provide foreign investors with facilities necessary to promote industrial development in the country.

In addition to 270 individual company stands 34 countries participated on a national basis. Britain's was the largest of the Government exhibits, with a covered pavilion of 8,400 sq. ft. and a total area, including the open stands of 36,000 sq. ft. Designed by the Central Office of Information with the theme 'Britain in Ghana', the pavilion included an air-conditioned lounge to which exhibitors could go with clients for discussion and refreshment and an information stand manned throughout the Fair by members of the British High Commission staff.

The products of 167 British manufacturers were represented and included electrical and electro-mechanical equipment, earthmoving and civil engineering plant, scientific, medical and laboratory equipment, pharmaceuticals, testing machinery and instruments, automotive equipment, diesel engines, pumps, drawing office equipment and home-study language courses.

Some of the open air exhibits, particularly those of Holman Brothers, Blackwood Hodge and Paterson Simons, were large and impressive.

Elsewhere in the Fair ground the products of other British manufacturers were well displayed, including British Leyland, Ford, and other leading British vehicles. Also to be seen were Massey-Ferguson tractors and Coventry Climax lift trucks. The United Africa Company pavilions gave a formidable indication of the group's extensive trading and manufacturing activities in Ghana.

Impressive launch

Britain's National Day at the Fair was launched at an impressive ceremony on Tuesday, February 2. The guest of honour was Prince William of Gloucester, who was greeted on his arrival with the British High Commissioner Mr. H. S. H. Stanley, by the Hon. R. A. Quarshie, Minister of Trade, Industries and Tourism.

In his speech the Minister paid tribute to Britain's continuing interest in Ghana and in replying, the High Commissioner spoke of the high rate of British investment in Ghana and of the aid, technical assistance and other contributions Britain, still Ghana's largest single trading partner, had provided, particularly since 1967.

He added that it is British policy to increase the large exchange of trade between Britain and Ghana.

The High Commissioner then conducted the Minister and Prince William, together with other officials, round the British Pavilion.

The President of Ghana, Mr. E. A. Akufo-Addo, paid an unofficial visit to the British Pavilion on February 9 accompanied by his wife, and was introduced to the exhibitors.

The Prime Minister took a keen interest in the Pavilion, which he visited before it officially opened as well as on two subsequent occasions.

Other Ministers, Chiefs and Government officials visited the complex throughout the fortnight of the Fair. On the evening of Thursday, February 11 the exhibitors held a reception in the Pavilion to which over 400 business and official contacts were invited.

The British exhibitors in particular were well satisfied with the orders and inquiries received during the Fair. Among those who did promising business were Petters of Yeovil, The Linguaphone Institute and Admel Ltd.

Kentredder Ltd., Jersey, had taken £20,000 worth of firm orders for retreading equipment at an early stage of the Fair with many more promising inquiries still to be dealt with, and John Gibson and Son td., of Edinburgh won over £160,000 worth of firm orders for refuse collection vehicles and fibre-glass bodied 'midi' buses.

Over one million people plus a large number from neighbouring territories and overseas visited the Fair.

When visiting the second Ghana International Trade Fair, the Prime Minister of Ghana, Dr. K. A. Busia, was shown around the Paterson Simons (Ghana) Ltd., stand by Mr. R. G. Price, managing director of the firm. On his tour of the British site, the Prime Minister saw exhibits representing over 160 British firms.

The Duke of Edinburgh to present design awards

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH is to present the 1971 Council of Industrial Design Awards and his own Prize for Design at the new Royal Mint in Llantrisant, Glamorgan, on Friday, May 21. The ceremony will take place in the receipt bay of the annealing building where the incoming coin blanks are unloaded.

PUBLICITY FOR TRADE FAIRS OVERSEAS

Organizers of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in the United Kingdom are reminded that they are welcome to send posters and brochures about their Trade Fairs to Official Commercial Representatives Overseas, who are always anxious to publicize such events.

But Commercial Representatives must receive material on events well in advance – three clear months is a minimum notice – and they should be sent a reasonable number of brochures and posters for distribution. Two or three dozen copies for the Commercial Representatives in each area it is desired to cover should be considered an absolute minimum. A full list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas, together with their addresses, is published every three months in Trade and Industry.

'Britain on Display' in Nassau promotion

The following report from the British Trade Commission on a recent 'first-ever' full-scale promotion in the Bahamas, shows a very marked interest in British goods, with sales increases 50 per cent higher than last year. Since 90 per cent of Nassau's visitors come from the United States, this British promotion by the Island's Merchants Group has had a special importance for British importers.

'THE HOTELS are fully booked for two weeks ahead and several cruise ships with 1,300 visitors on board have docked in Nassau,' announcel a ZNS Radio newscaster on the first day of Island Merchants Store Promotion. The directors of the chain of Bahamian stores sighed with relief for although in the past some shops had highlighted products from specific manufacturers, no one had ever held a full-scale store promotion. So the Island Merchants were breaking completely new ground, and the depressed state of retail trading following in the wake of recession in the United States meant that there was no spare cash in the pockets of the local populaion.

The glossy advertising may say that the Bahamas is the millionaire's playground, but stores like Island Merchants rely on the million or so tourists who pass through annually as well as the local population. As Brian Finnigan, president of the Island Merchants Group wryly remarked in the course of his speech to inaugurate the promotion, 'every week is United States' week' – underlining the fact that 90 per cent of the visitors come from the United States.

Honoured Guest

Interest in 'Britain on Display' had been steadily built up in the preceding weeks and culminated in the arrival of Feliks Topolski who was the honoured guest for the week of Island Merchants. Mr. Topolski's enlarged sketches of London scenes were to feature as the centre-piece of the window displays.

In fact by the time the shop windows of the different stores in the Island Merchants Group were decorated with the Topolski backdrops and display material provided by the Department of Trade and Industry most people in Nassau believed that they were about to experience something approaching a full-scale British Week.

They were not disappointed, for the various supporting events organized for the week each made a feature of an aspect of British life.

A cavalcade of British cars headed by a Rolls-Royce toured the length of Bay Street on the opening morning and the film 'Cromwell' had its Bahamian premiere on the evening of the opening day. Sunday saw a seven-a-side football competition, Monday a beer party followed by a Yard of Ale competition, Tuesday the premiere of an English version of Boeing Boeing by the local theatrical society and so on through the week culminating in horse racing and car racing on the final weekend.

Feliks Topolski made regular appearances in the Island Book Shop to autograph copies of his works and he was interviewed for the local radio station as well as by the local press.

A very wide range of British merchandise, was on sale in the various Island shops, from men's and ladies' clothing, shoes and accessories to toiletries, pottery, silverware, books, gifts, and sales surpassed all expectations.

'Fifty per cent up on the same period last year' reported a beaming Brian Finnigan with customers insisting on British goods and special offers. Despite having over-ordered many items of clothing, some sizes were quickly out of stock.

High on the list of purchases by locals and tourists alike were Hathaway and Coxmoore shirts, cashmere sweaters by Braemar and Ballantyne and Lyle & Scott underwear.

Two orders were received on the opening day for the Dell Quay Dory boat displayed in the main Island Shop and lent for the duration of the Promotion by Bayshore Marina, the local agents for this British company, and the Lotus racing car lent by one of the local enthusiasts could also have been sold if the owner had been willing.

An increase

In the Island Bookshop recently removed to the main Island Shop and inaugurated on the eve of the Week, there was a 100 per cent increase in turnover for the same period last year when the bookshop was at its old location.

Feliks Topolski was an obvious draw but the fact that both browsers and book buyers in a hurry are now readily catered for means that popularity of the bookshop is assured.

Products from Viners and Royal Worcester were high on the list of tourists but all British china, glass and silverware displayed in the specialist shops of the Island Group were in great demand. Particular interest was centred on the reproduction suit of armour by Burton Crawford which was sold before the week was two days old.

Special displays

An interesting feature of the Store Promotion was the reaction of other stores and organizations selling British goods in Nassau. Several stores in Bay Street made up special displays with Union Jacks featured prominently and all of them underlined the British articles in their windows by displaying 'Made in England' signs which normally never see the light of day.

A spate of advertisements in the local newspapers listed British goods imported and sold by local companies so no one was in any doubt that 'Britain was on Display.'

OVERSEAS CABLES

The attention of British firms is drawn to the necessity of including their name and full postal address when cabling an overseas firm for the first time. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses, and commercial departments in British Embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms from their cable address.

Even this Lotus car, on loan for display purposes, had a potential buyer.

A busy counter at the entrance of the 'Island Treasure Chest,' one of the shops in the Island Merchants Group. The reproduction suit of armour was sold before the second day of the promotion.

A good start for new exhibitors at Paris Knitwear Salon

A report from Philip Given, British Embassy, Paris

FOR THE second consecutive year, the British Hosiery and Knitwear Export Group, in conjunction with the Department of Trade and Industry, participated in the French International Knitwear Exhibition, the Salon De La Maille (February 13-16).

In 1970 eight British firms participated in the show. This year, our presence had grown to 18, with three other manufacturers exhibiting on their own, outside the joint venture stand. This increase in numbers is, in itself, indicative of the value of the Salon to British manufacturers, who not only visit the show to sell but also pick up invaluable first hand knowledge of what their foreign competitors are doing, and what are the fashion trends for seasons to come.

The Salon De La Maille attracted visitors – all of whom were professionals and therefore potential buyers – from throughout Europe, the Middle East, Scandinavia, and the North American market: British manufacturers did not only sell to the French but also displayed their goods to much of the world and contacted buyers from countries which they had never considered visiting before.

Fashion parade

Whilst most British firms in the joint venture had a purely static display of their garments, one go-ahead manufacturer, Mrs. Benjamin of Huguette, decided to go one better and organized a very successful mini-fashion parade on her stand, complete with a trilingual commentary on her goods. Mrs. Benjamin considered that by this method, she attracted many more potential buyers and actual buyers to her stand than by simply waiting for people to come in.

Annette Knitwear of Edinburgh, exhibiting for the first time at an overseas trade fair, managed to attract visitors to their stand, with great success, by distributing their literature at strategic points of the hall.

From discussing with the director of the British Hosiery and Knitwear Export Group, Mr. A. R. Bicknell, who did an excellent job of organization, and from other members of the joint venture, we reached the conclusion that this year's participation was both useful and valid.

Orders were coming in – perhaps not flooding in – but business was encouraging. Mr. Ken Flynn, of Straven Knitwear, who, amongst others, was participating for the first time in France, was very pleased with his initial showing. Sales had been excellent, his new-found agent had made useful contacts, and he foresaw a fruitful trading year in France.

China, glass, and silverware from Britain seen here in the 'Island Treasure Chest' were in great demand. (See report on page 479).

Consumer goods promotions in Austria

PLANNING FOR three British consumer goods promotions being held in Austria this year is now well under way. The events to be held in Linz, Liezen and Wels are being supported by the Department of Trade and Industry and the British National Export Council/Export Council for Europe.

British Shopping Week Linz
September 24-October 2

Linz is an important industrial centre with a population of just over 206,000. The promotion will be staged in over 200 shops and stores and all the main streets in the centre of the city will be included in the target area. British firms wishing to supply goods to the retail outlets participating in the event should make contact with the local organizer: Herr L. Burmester, Linzer City-Ring, Humboldtstrasse 39/11 4020 Linz.

British Shopping Week Liezen
September 14-22

Liezen has a population of 74,000. It is an important shopping centre for the surrounding countryside and approximately 50 retail outlets will take part in the Week. The local contact for British firms wishing to supply goods for the promotion is: Herr Wolfgang Ueberbacher, Kaufhaus Hans Ueberbacher 8340 Liezen.

Superpoint Store Promotion Wels
September 24-October 2

The Superpoint Supermarket promotion will feature British foodstuffs. This is a large supermarket on the outskirts of Wels with parking facilities for some 350 cars. British firms wishing to supply goods for the promotion should make contact with: Herr Prok Mayr, Firma A Stadlbauer 4600 Wels Postfach 181.

The Department of Trade and Industry will support the events by providing a military band, policemen, shop and street decorations and other supporting features.

Information about the promotions may be obtained from Mr. K. R. Timmins, Fairs and Promotions Branch, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London, EC4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7104).

ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR 'TRADE AND INDUSTRY'

*Inquiries concerning the insertion of advertisements in Trade and Industry should be addressed to HMSO, Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.*1 (01- 348 9876, *Ext.* 6147).

INDEX INQUIRIES

Inquiries about the detailed contents of Trade and Industry (*dates on which particular articles, etc., were published*) *should for convenience be made to the DTI Library* (01-222 7877, *Ext.* 3038) *who compile the half-yearly index.*

Economic Trends

A monthly journal for those who want to follow the main trends of the economic situation in the United Kingdom. It brings together the main statistical series on employment, output, consumption, trade and finance, and each issue contains a special feature article on some aspect of the statistics.
Price **50p** (*by post* 53½*p*) Annual subscription **£6.40** including postage.

HMSO

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Hamburg Trade Week: opportunities for British products

IN CONNECTION with the forthcoming British Trade Week in Hamburg, September 17-26, the following shops in Hamburg (classified by commodities) have expressed interest in stocking and displaying British products:

BOOKS

Buchhandlung An Der Staatsoper Hamburg 36 Colannaden 15 Contact: Herr M. W. Reinecke von Fromberg	Paperbacks and books relating to the arts; purchasing through agents and direct.
C. Boysen Hamburg 36 Gr Bleichen 32 Contact: Herr Schneider	Books and paperbacks concerning trades only; purchasing direct and through importers.
Weitbrecht & Marissal Hamburg 1 Bergstrasse Contact: Herr Marissal, Jun	Books for University; importing direct.
Hamburger Bücherstube Hamburg 36 Neuer Wall 13 Contact: Herr Weber	Books on the arts; importing direct.
Buchhandlung Hermann Kerckhoff Hamburg 36 Poststr 2 Contact: Herr Christian Kerckhoff	Books and paperbacks not specialized; importing through the following distributors: 1. Patersen, Hamburg, Gr Borsteler Chaussee; 2. Transatlantik Verlags u Vertriebs Ges Kupfer & Co., Hamburg 4, Feldstr, Hochhaus; 3. Internationale Presse, Frankfurt/Main Uhlandstr 52.
A. B. Laeisz Nachfl Hamburg 36 Neuer Wall 43 Contact: Herr Hildebrand	Books and paperbacks; importing through distributors as follows: 1. H. H. Petersen, Hamburg-Rahlstedt; 2. Transatlantic Verl-u Vertriebsges Kupfer & Co., Hamburg 4 Feldstr Hochhaus 1.
M. Glogau Hamburg 36 Neuer Wall 30 Contact: Frau Gast	Paperbacks, encyclopaedias; importing through the following distributor: H. H. Petersen, Hamburg-Rahlstedt.

CARPETS AND FURNISHING FABRICS, TEXTILES, ETC.

Brüggemann & Barkman AG Hamburg 1 Mönckebergstrasse Contact: Herr Ernst Scheiter	Carpets, curtains, furnishing, fabrics, felt underlays; importing direct.
Eva M. Zilling Hamburg 36 Gr Bleichen 31 Contact: Frau E. Cherie	Coloured printed fabrics; importing direct.

COSMETICS & TOILETRIES

Germania-Drogerie Hamburg 36 Gr Bleichen 27 Contact: Herr Beuszhausen	Toilet soaps; purchasing through importers.
Mönckebergstr 20 Hubel Hamburg 1 Contact: Herr Hubel	Cosmetics and allied goods; importing through distributor, Hamel, 6 Frankfurt/main Bornheimer Landwehr 46.
Rath & Borchert Hamburg 36 Dammtorstr 34 Contact: Herr Jürgen Rath	Cosmetics, soaps; importing through agents.
Parfümerie Thiede Hamburg 36 Jungfernsteig 40 Contact: Frau Thiede	High class cosmetics; importing direct.

CLOTHING

Steens Hamburg 36 Neuer Wall 10 Contact: Herr Kruse	Ladies outerwear, cashmere pullovers, coats, costumes, dresses and skirts; importing direct
Julius Ortlepp Hamburg 1 Mönckebergstr 8 Contact: Herr Fechtner	Clothing for sport (hunting, skiing, yachting); importing direct.
Peek & Cloppenburg Hamburg 1 Mönckebergstr 6 Contact: Herr Maier	Men's outerwear, suitings, cloths, youth outerwear; importing direct.
J. Heinrich Pape Hamburg 1 Mönckebergstr 12 Contact: Herr Wahlburg	Socks, ties; importing direct and through agents.
Beutin Hamburg 36 Jungfernsteig 11-12 Contact: Herr Meschke	Ladies outerwear, knitwear; importing direct.
Piper Hamburg 36 Neuer Wall 48 Contact: Frau Konderding	Ladies outerwear (outsizes only, from size 44 upwards); importing through agents.
Jaeger & Mirow Hamburg 36 Neuer Wall 20 Contact: Herr Bahner	Ladies outerwear, knitwear, underwear; importing direct.
Lucie Marcussen Hamburg 1 Mönckebergstr 7 Contact: Herr Scharnau	Ladies skirts; importing through agents.
Blusen-Berg Hamburg 1 Mönckebergstr 12 Contact: Herr Minte or Herr Wohlgemuth	Ladies woollen pullovers; woollen outerwear, woollen twin sets; importing direct.
F. W. Vandrey & Co. Hamburg 36 Colonnaden 39 Contact: Frau Bröhan	Sporting clothing; importing direct.
Schirm-Eggers Hamburg 1 Mönckebergstr 12 Contact: Frau Wertein or Herr Eggers	Leather gloves; importing direct.
Hemden-Velten Hamburg 1 Hermnnstr 2 Contact: Frau Koomeo	Men's tricoline suitings; importing direct.
Bernhard Leineweber KG Hamburg 1 Mönckebergstr 27 Contact: Herr Wietstruck	Men's suitings; importing direct.
M. & K. Lederkleidung Hamburg 36 Neuer Wall 36 Contact: Herr Kuchar	Leather clothing (mainly coats) medium priced; importing direct.
J. Heinrich Engelhart Hamburg 1 Hermannstr 8 Contact: Herr Engelhart	Persian lamb coats; importing direct.
Patzsch Pelzmodelle Hamburg 36 Neuer Wall 46 Contact: Frau Patzsch	Ladies' fur coats; importing direct.
Horn-Moden Hamburg 36 Neuer Wall 35 Contact: Herr Diehl	Ladies' knitwear, handbags, leather clothing (in £ quotes only, fob UK port); importing direct.
Hans Thomsen KG Hamburg 1 Mönckebergstr 10 Contact: Herr Rolf Marlow	Ladies' dresses; importing direct.

(Continued on next page)

DOMESTIC HARDWARE, SILVERWARE, ETC.

Jeand'Heur Nachfl Hamburg 36 Jungfernsteig 38 Contact: Frau Warlich	Sheffield cutlery, scissors, novelty goods made of steel and stainless steel; importing through agents.
Goldemann Hamburg 36 Colonnaden 13 Contact: Herr Schriefel	Silverware such as cutlery, trophies, household wares, emblems, designed jewellery pieces; importing through agents.
Küchen-Schüler Hamburg 36 Neuer Wall 38 Contact: Herr Oberhoff	Wooden dishes, peppermills, salad forks and spoons, etc.; importing direct.
Ernst Brinkmann Hamburg 1 Spitaler Str 10 Contact: Herr Brinkmann or Frau Nissen	Kitchenware; importing direct.
Juwelier Schrader Hamburg 36 Neuer Wall 9 Contact: Herr Schrader, Jun	Silverware, not silver plated; importing direct.
M. H. Wilkins & Sohne Hamburg 36 Neuer Jungfernsteig 7 Contact: Herr Ernst Binsfeld	Silverware; importing direct.
F. Janssen & Co. KG Hamburg 1 Mönckebergstr 12 Contact: Herr Petersen	

DO-IT-YOURSELF PRODUCTS

C. Arnoldi Hamburg 1 Burchardstr 6 Contact: Herr Wienicke	Interested in securing sole-selling rights for Do-it-yourself kits, such as parts for making shelvings, tables, benches, also interested in handicraft tools and hardware, as well as domestic hardware; importing direct.

DRIVING ACCESSORIES

Martin Lentz Hamburg 13 Hermann-Behn-Weg Contact: Herr Lentz	Motorcar accessories, clothing, safety belts, drivers' helmets, spares; purchasing through importers only.

FOOD & DRINK

Konsumgenossenschaft Produktion Abteilung Einkauf Hamburg 2 Beim Strohhause 2 Contact: Herr Rueter	Spirits, canned food, cheese, jams and marmalades, teas and sweets; importing direct (offers in English, prices in DM c.i.f. Hamburg.
F. Skulte Hamburg 36 Gr Bleichen 1 Contact: Frau Skulte	Teas, sweets, jams, gingerbread, water-biscuits; importing through agents.
Hacifa Hamburg 36 Gr Bleichen 3 Contact: Herr Brexendorf	Spirits, tobaccos, pipes, cigarettes, smokers' requisites; importing direct.
Stahlkopf Hamburg 1 Johanniswall 4 Contact: Herr Stahlkopf	Whisky, spirits, tobaccos, smokers' requisites, pipes, lighters; importing direct.
L. W. C. Michelsen Hamburg 36 Gr Bleichen 10 Contact Herr Rainer Patersen	British cheese, plum puddings, jams, whisky, spirits, gin, canned food (on an exclusive basis only); importing direct.
I. Heimerdinger Hamburg 36 Neuer Wall 34 Contact: Herr Rüdiger Wachsmuth	Canned food, smoked foodstuffs, fish, delicatessen, specialized British bakery delicatessen products (on an exclusive basis only); importing direct.
Joh C. F. Meyer Hamburg 1 Spitalerstr 11 Contact: Herr Becker	Jams, delicatessen products, teas; importing through the following distributors: 1. Paul Schmedding KG, Hamburg, Ausschläger Billdeich 46; 2. Marcus & Walsh, Hamburg, Ness 1; 3. Peyser & Co., Hamburg, Gutenbergrine 60; 4. Charles Hosie, Hamburg 1, Spitaler Str 16.
G. Mix Hamburg 36 Gr Bleichen 22 Contact: Frau Kawalki	Sweets; importing through the following: 1. Costagusa (Wholesaler) R. Lohmann GmbH, Hamburg 50, Immermannstr La; 2. Peyserx Co. (Distributor), Norderstedt, Gutenberg, Ring 60.
Helde Brand Hamburg 36 Neuer Wall 18 Contact: Frau Hagen	Sweets; importing through the following distributors, addresses as above: Peyser & Co.: Marcus & Walsh; Paul Schmedding KG.

FURNITURE

Deutsche Werkstätten Hamburg GmbH Hamburg 36 Gr Bleichen 21 Contact: Herr Manthey	Modern-style furniture, including plastic furniture; purchasing through importers.
Alice Kleine Hamburg 36 Colonnaden 17 Contact: Frau Kneidel	Reproduction furniture, including sets of coffee tables, shelves, lamps; importing direct.
Behnke & Kaufmann Hamburg 36 Gr Bleichen 30 Contact: Frau Marschhäuser	Reproduction furniture; importing direct.
Die Raumgestaltung Hamburg 36 Neuer Wall 71 Contact: Herr Tempel	Medium-priced furniture; importing direct (quotes in DM).
Barz-Möbel Hamburg 36 Neuer Wall 63-67 Contact: Herr Fleischman or Frau Gierke (Prop)	Antique and reproduction furniture; importing direct.
Bornhold Hamburg 36 Neuer Wall 70-82 Contact: Herr Bornhold or Herr Mangold, Herr Schultze	Antique furniture; importing direct.
Suddeutsches Möbelhaus Hamburg 36 Gr Bleichen 34 Contact: Herr Wein	Antique furniture; importing direct.

FOOTWEAR

Wilhelm Prange Hamburg 36 Jungfernstieg 38 Contact: Herr Hartig	Shoes, leathergoods; importing direct.
Schuhhaus Citreck Hamburg 1 Mönckebergstr 7 Contact: Herr Knaak	Modern shoes for men; importing direct.
Schuhhaus Timm Hamburg 70 Wandsbeker Markstr 25 Contact: Herr Backs	Lambswool lined boots, satin shoes for ladies; importing direct.
Schuhhaus Elsner Hamburg 1 Mönckebergstr 11 Contact: Herr Müller-Elsner	Good quality shoes for men (state German sizes); importing direct.

HUNTING & SPORTING GOODS

F. W. Vandrey & Co. Hamburg 36 Collarnaden 39 Contact: Frau Bröhan	Hunting and sporting goods, guns; importing direct.

(Continued on next page)

LEATHER GOODS, TRAVEL ARTICLES, GIFTS, ETC.

Leder-Schüler
Hamburg 36
Jungfernsteig 8
Contact: Herr Schulze
— Leathercraft goods, suitcases, travel articles; importing direct.

Germania-Drogerie
Hamburg 36
Gr Bleichen 27
Contact: Herr Beuszhausen
— Fancy candles, powder boxes, gift boxes goods, purchasing through importers.

Schirm-Eggers
Hamburg 1
Mönckebergstr 12
Contact: Frau Wertein or Herr Eggers
— Leather suitcases, leather gloves; importing direct.

Kosmale Geschenke
Hamburg 36
Neuer Wall 39
Contact: Herr F. Kosmale
— Animal figures made of leather; importing direct.

Thevs & Co.
Hamburg 1
Mönckebergstr 11
Contact: Frl Medler
— 'Pop' and gift articles; importing through:
Michael Berger (Distributor) 62 Wiesbaden-Erbenheim, Wandersmannstr 75

Gebr Stöffhaas
Hamburg 36
Gr Bleichen 8
Contact: Herr Stöffhaas
— Gifts of new designs; importing through wholesalers or distributors

Max Wulff
Hamburg 1
Gerhard-Hauptmann-Platz
Contact: Herr Wulff
— Gift articles suitable for stationery shop; importing direct, offers also to Einkaufsvereinigung, 6 Frankfurt, Friesstr 15

Ernst Klockmann
Hamburg 1
Steintorweg 7
Contact: Frau Döring
— Modern ladies' handbags also gift articles (leather); importing direct

LAMPS AND FITTINGS

Carl Prediger
Hamburg 1
Mönckebergstr 25
Contact: Frau Langmark
— Lamp shades, lamp fittings of a characteristically English design, e.g. Tudor styles; importing direct

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, RADIOS, TAPE RECORDERS, RECORDS, ETC.

Steinway & Sons
Hamburg 36
Colonnaden 29
Contacts: Herr Voss (Instruments), Herr Schatz (TV/Radio), Frau Regnet (Records)
— Dolmetsch wind-instruments, amplifiers, records; importing direct

Foto Radio Wegert
Hamburg 1
Spitaler Str
Contact: Herr Rogge
— Radios, tape recorders, records, batteries; importing direct

OPTICAL GOODS

Optiker Carl Marcus
Hamburg 1
Mönckebergstr 17
Contact: Frau Marcus
— Optical goods (not specified); importing direct

Optiker Salmen
Hamburg 36
Gr Bleichen 18
Contact: Herr Salmen
— Spectacle frames, old style barometers; importing direct

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS

Wiesenhavern
Hamburg 1
Mönckebergstr 11
Contact: Herr Schweyder
— Photographic goods, chemicals, films; importing direct

Foto Radio Wegert
Hamburg 1
Spitaler Strasse
Contact: Herr Rogge
— Photographic equipment; importing direct

Foto Hiby
Hamburg 36
Neuer Jungfernsteig 17
Contact: Herr Baack
— Photographic equipment; importing direct

Foto Carl Kimoohg
Hamburg 39
Winterhuder
Markplatz 2
Contact: Herr Carl
— Photographic equipment; importing direct

POTTERY

Eva M. Zilling
Hamburg 36
Gr Bleichen 31
Contact: Frau E. Cherie
— Ceramics, chinaware; importing direct

PET SHOP SUPPLIES

H. Fockelman
Hamburg 1
Mönckebergstr 13
Contact: Herr Reiche
— Accessories for dogs, leads, collars, blankets, food and biscuits; importing direct

SMOKERS' REQUISITES

Hacifa
Hamburg 36
Gr Bleichen 3
Contact: Herr Brexendorf
— Tobaccos, pipes, cigarettes, smokers' requisites; importing direct

Stahlkopf
Hamburg 1
Johanniswall 4
Contact: Herr Stahlkopf
— Tobaccos, smokers requisites, pipes, lighters; importing direct

Ferdinand Tesch
Hamburg 36
Colonnaden 10
Contact: Herr Tesch
— Smokers' requisites, pipes, lighters; importing through following distributors:
1. Tuxedo GmbH, Hamburg, Spaldingstr 110
2. Heinrich Alpen, Hamburg 11, Sandtorkaiz and (Wholesaler)
3. Rodmann & Karp, Hamburg 22, Lerchenfeld 14

TOYS

Puspihaus (Wordtmann)
Hamburg 36
Dammtorstrasse
Contact: Herr Wordtmann
— Small toys, including die cast metal toys, games, dolls; purchasing through importers

Ernst Brinkmann
Hamburg 1
Spitaler Str 10
Contact: Herr Brinkman or Frau Nissen
— Small toys and kitchenware; importing direct

Kinderparadies
Hamburg 36
Neuer Wall 5
Contact: Frau Diekmann
— Toys, including die cast metal toys; importing through distributor, Biengräber, Hamburg

UMBRELLAS

Schirm-Eggers
Hamburg 1
Mönckebergstr 12
Contact: Frau Wertein or Herr Eggers
— Moderately priced umbrellas; importing direct

Elfenbein Schultze
Hamburg 36
Poststr 1
Contact: Herr Schultze
— Umbrellas; importing direct

WATCHES AND CLOCKS

Uhren-Becker
Hamburg 1
Gerhard-Hauptmann-Platz
Contact: Herr Lockenvitz
— Antique clocks, mantelpiece clocks; importing direct

Ordiam
Hamburg 1
Mönckebergstr 11
Contact: Herr Spötter
— Mantelpiece clocks, Hall-clocks; importing direct

In the case of shops importing direct, interested British firms are asked to alert their agents or write direct to the shop concerned offering their products. Prices should be quoted in Deutschmarks cif Hamburg and correspondence should be in German unless otherwise stated.

Offers may also be submitted through distributors or wholesalers, where these are given, but in all other cases firms are asked to alert their agent in the Federal Republic to ensure that these expressions of interest are followed up urgently.

Inquiries concerning the marketing of products in the Federal Republic of Germany should be addressed to Export Services Division, General Export Services Branch, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Telex No. 886143, Answer Back, Bothillgate, London) or to any of the Department's Regional Offices or its Offices for Scotland and Wales.

Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

United Kingdom aid to developing countries

PANAMA

THE OVERSEAS Development Administration, following a request from the Government of Panama, have engaged the London consulting engineering firm of Livesey, Henderson and Partners to carry out studies of port development in Panama.

The firm, who will be undertaking the assignment in association with Maxwell Stamp Associates Ltd., will be sending out a nine-man team to Panama. The purpose of the survey is to assist in the development of existing port services in the Republic, to formulate a port development programme and to carry out feasibility studies of selected port projects. The first part of the survey will provide a detailed programme of proposed port development for the period up to 1976, general forecasts of port development requirements for the years 1977-1981, and general recommendations for the development of port organization and operation. The second phase will consist of feasibility studies for selected port projects, including an economic analysis for each project, preliminary engineering and financial analyses.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2290) quoting Ref. CRE 14423G.

Tunisia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa)

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of January 8, 1971, announced the renewal, for a further year from May 30, 1970, of the trade agreement of 1964 between Tunisia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa).

Under the terms of the agreement, Tunisian exports will include fruit and vegetable products and phosphates whilst in return her imports will include rubber, vegetable oils and minerals.

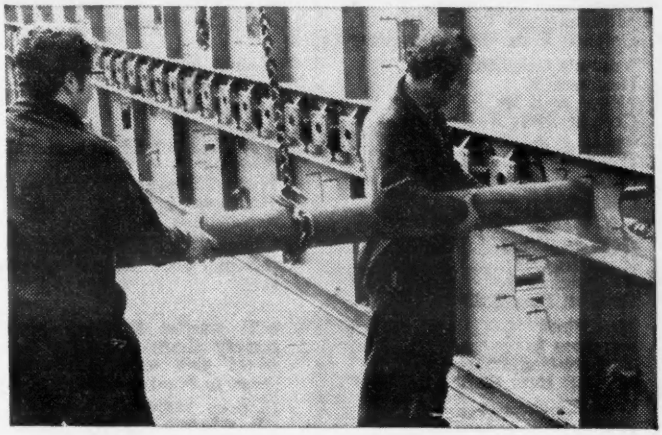
Further details are available to British exporters from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471, 472 or 473).

Tunisia and Switzerland

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of January 29 announced the renewal for a further year from January 1, of the trade agreement of 1961 between Tunisia and Switzerland.

Tunisian exports to Switzerland will include fruit and vegetable products, phosphates and minerals, whilst Swiss exports will include electrical and mechanical plant, watches and textiles.

Inquiries from British exporters about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 458 and 460).



Workers in the factory of Wellman Incandescent Furnace Co. Ltd., at Smethwick, Worcs., dismantling a roller hearth furnace, part of a £200,000 order for Finland. As reported in our February 24 issue (page 427), a further order worth about £160,000 has been received by Wellman from the same Finnish company.

Tunisia and Algeria

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of January 29 announced details of the Trade and Tariff Convention of 1963 between Tunisia and Algeria as it applies for the period May 23, 1970 to April 15, 1971.

Tunisian exports to Algeria will include textile and woollen fabrics, sanitary-ware and constructional materials whilst Algerian exports will include iron and steel tubes and pipes, glassware, pumps, paper and tyres.

Under the terms of the Convention, goods from either country may enter the other duty free.

Inquiries from British exporters about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420 and 475).

Tunisia and Turkey

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of January 29 announced the renewa for a further year from November 14, 1970, of the trade agreement of 1967 between Tunisia and Turkey.

Tunisian exports to Turkey will include phosphates, essential oils, textile goods, films and beer whilst Turkish exports in return will include cotton, threads for weaving, tobacco and electrical household appliances.

Inquiries from British exporters about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Exts. 420 and 475).

For RELIABLE TECHNICAL, CHEMICAL, COMMERCIAL and LEGAL

TRANSLATIONS

Contact: – **Dr. FRY'S TRANSLATION SERVICE**

2, Victoria Gardens, Ladbroke Road, Notting Hill Gate, London, W.11. **Telephone: PARK 5087 and 7163**

Poland and the USSR

IT HAS BEEN reported in the Polish press that a Long Term Trade Agreement for the period 1971-1975 and a trade protocol for 1971 between Poland and the USSR was signed in Warsaw on December 29, 1970.

The trade turnover in 1971 between the two countries is expected to increase by 9.3 per cent compared with 1970. The list of goods to be exchanged is basically the same as in previous years.

Inquiries about this notice may be addressed by British firms to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 466, 467 and 482).

United Kingdom and Hungary

A TRADE ARRANGEMENT between the United Kingdom and Hungary was signed in Budapest on February 19.

The arrangement which was concluded under the Anglo-Hungarian Trade Arrangement, 1968-72, makes detailed provision for Anglo-Hungarian trade in 1971. It is intended to promote the further expansion of Anglo-Hungarian trade.

Apart from Hungarian goods which are imported into the United Kingdom under Open Licence, the following quotas have been agreed for 1971:

Hungarian goods for import into the United Kingdom during the twelve months ending December 31, 1971

Item No.		Description	Value £'000 c.i.f. unless otherwise stated
1	ex 02.01	Chilled pigmeat and edible pigmeat offals	p.m. (d)
2	02.02	Poultry	p.m. (d)
3	ex 02.06	Bacon tons	2,240 (a) (d)
4	ex 04.03	Fresh butter	p.m.
5	ex 04.04	Cheese	90
6	ex 07.01	Fresh vegetables being: asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, brussels sprouts carrots, celery, cucumbers (other than gherkins), herbs, lettuce and endives, mushrooms, green peas, radishes, tomatoes, spinach and turnips tons	400 (b)
7	ex 07.01	Fresh dry-bulb onions and shallots during the period August 1, 1971 to February 29, 1972 tons	11,450
8	ex 07.02	Vegetables preserved by freezing being: asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, cucumbers, (other than gherkins), herbs, lettuce and endives, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, radishes, rhubarb, spinach and turnips tons	570 (b)
9	ex 07.03	Vegetables provisionally preserved containing cauliflower or onions	30
10	ex 07.04	Dried vegetables being: asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, cucumbers (other than gherkins), herbs (other than in bulk), lettuce and endives, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, radishes, rhubarb, spinach and turnips	745
11	ex 08.06	Fresh apples and pears tons	240 (b)
12	ex 08.07 ex 08.08	Fresh fruit being: cherries and plums, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, raspberries, and strawberries tons	2,000 (b)
13	ex 08.10 ex 20.03	Fruit preserved by freezing being: apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than 500 tons for raspberries and strawberries taken together and 50 tons for blackcurrants) tons	1,500 (b)
14	ex 08.11 ex 20.06	Fruit pulp of: apple, cherry, currant, gooseberry, loganberry, pear, plum, raspberry and strawberry (of which not more than 50 tons each for raspberry and strawberry and not more than 200 tons for blackcurrant) tons	1,000
15	ex 08.12	Dried fruit being: apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries	100
16	ex 16.01	Sausages, pork	100 (d)
17	ex 16.02	Canned ham	450 (d)
18	ex 16.02	Other canned or fully cooked pigmeat	450 (d)
19	ex 16.02	Prepared poultry (fully cooked)	82
20	ex 20.01	Vegetables and fruit prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid containing beetroot, cauliflower or onions (including mixed pickles and chutney)	60
21	ex 20.02	Canned and bottled vegetables being: asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, cucumbers (other than gherkins) herbs, lettuce and endives, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, radishes, rhubarb, spinach and turnips	80
22	ex 20.05	Jams and fruit jellies of: apple, cherry, currants, gooseberry, loganberry, pear, plum, raspberry and strawberry (of which not more than 500 tons for raspberry and strawberry taken together and 150 tons for blackcurrant) tons	3,200
23	ex 20.06	Canned or bottled fruit being: apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than £20,000 for raspberries and strawberries taken together and £10,000 for blackcurrants)	325
24	ex 20.07	Juices of: apple, blackcurrant and pear	61·5
25	36.06	Matches (other than Bengal matches)	80
26		Gloves (of which not more than £200,000 for leather and fabric gloves) the following:	284
	ex 39.07	Plastic gloves	
	ex 40.13	Rubber gloves	
	ex 42.03	Leather gloves including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur	
	ex 60.02	Gloves knitted to shape or crocheted to shape not elastic nor rubberized	
	ex 61.10	Gloves of woven cotton or flax	
27		Fabrics of man-made fibre, the following: sq. yds.	1,350,000
	51.04 56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibre	
	ex 60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of man-made fibre	
28		Fabrics and made-up textile articles of wool or fine animal hair the following:	25
	53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets of woven wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven wool or fine animal hair, *excluding those made up from narrow fabrics*	
29		Woven fabrics and made-up textile articles of flax, the following:	
	ex 54.05 ex 62.02	(a) Tea towels and tea towelling of flax sq. yds.	220,000
	ex 54.05 ex 62.02	(b) Other woven fabrics of flax bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen (other than tea towels), curtains and other furnishing articles of woven flax	95
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven flax *excluding those made up from narrow fabrics*	
30	55.07 55.08 55.09	Woven fabrics of cotton of which not more than 2,661,865 sq. yds. for finished fabric sq. yds.	3,993,840
31	ex 58.05 ex 59.13	Narrow fabrics of woven cotton or wool or of non-elastic or non-rubberized knitted or woven man-made fibre	50
32	ex 58.10	Embroidery in the piece in strips or in motifs on woven cotton	35
33		Stockings and socks the following:	85
	ex 60.03	Of knitted cotton or man-made fibre or wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 61.10	Of woven cotton or man-made fibre	
34		Apparel the following:	
	ex 60.04 ex 60.05	(a) Under and outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibre or wool or fine animal hair	900
	ex 61.01 ex 61.02 ex 61.03 ex 61.04	(b) Outer garments of woven man-made fibre or flax Under garments of woven flax	
	ex 61.06	Shawls and other articles falling within 61.06 of woven man-made fibre or flax	600
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow ties and cravats of woven flax	
	ex 61.08	Collars and other articles falling within 61.08 of woven flax	
	ex 61.01 ex 61.02 ex 61.03 ex 61.04	(c) Outer garments of woven cotton Under garments of woven cotton (of which not more than 1,262,120 sq. yds. for shirts)	sq. yds.
	ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs of woven cotton	3,173,330
	ex 61.06	Shawls and other articles falling within 61.06 of woven cotton	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow ties and cravats of woven cotton	
	ex 61.08	Collars and other articles falling within 61.08 of woven cotton	
	ex 61.09	Corsets and other articles falling within 61.09 of woven cotton	
35		Made-up textile articles of cotton or of man-made fibre and hat forms, hat bodies and hoods of felt the following:	
	ex 60.05 ex 62.02	(a) Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of cotton	
	ex 62.01	Travel rugs and blankets of woven cotton	sq. yds. 592,425
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven cotton, *excluding those made up from narrow fabrics*	
	ex 60.05 ex 62.02	(b) Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of man-made fibre	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets of woven man-made fibre	300
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven man-made fibre, *excluding those made up from narrow fabrics*	
	ex 65.01	Hat forms, hat bodies and hoods of felt not exceeding £10,000	
36	ex 62.04	Cotton tents sq. yds.	171,700
37	ex 64.01 ex 64.02	Footwear wholly of rubber or with uppers mainly of rubber. Footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	85
38	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware (of which not more than £40,000 for ornamental ware)	90
39	ex 73.38	Enamelled hollow-ware	45
40	ex 85.15	Transistorized radio and television broadcast receivers	134
41	85.21	Electronic valves and tubes and semi-conductors (of which not more than £65,000 for semi-conductors)	300
42	91.02 ex 91.04	Non-electric clocks units	255,000
43	*	Miscellaneous foodstuffs and other agricultural products not listed elsewhere	80 (c)
44	*	Miscellaneous non-agricultural goods not elsewhere specified subject to type	50

Notes

(a) Basic quota for the period April 1, 1971 to March 31, 1972, under the general arrangements for imports of this commodity.

(b) Imports are subject to compliance with United Kingdom Public Health and Plant Health Regulations.

(c) The United Kingdom authorities will, within the framework of their import policy, consider individually applications to import against this quota goods not specified elsewhere in this Annex.

(d) Imports are subject to compliance with United Kingdom Health and/or Animal Health Regulations.

(*) Not possible to state in Tariff terms.

Provisions for United Kingdom exports to Hungary in 1971 are as follows:

United Kingdom goods for import into Hungary during the twelve months ending December 31, 1971

Part I:

The Government of Hungary, within the framework of their general import regulations, will admit goods not mentioned in Part II of this Annex to a value of £17 million.

Part II:

The following specific quotas are established:

Item No.	Description	Value £'000 f.o.b.
1	Thoroughbred horses and livestock (including pedigree pigs)	100
2	Miscellaneous food and agricultural products including fish, cocoa powder, coffee extracts and essences, chocolate and sugar confectionery, cocoa butter, milk and other dairy products (including nisin), biscuits, quick frozen fruits and vegetables, whisky, cod liver oil, essential oils, sauces, flavouring essences, food colours and aromatic materials, and pectin	300
3	Chemical products, the following:	150
	Medicines for retail sale	100
	Paints (for internal and external decoration, etc.), and artists' colours	50
4	Yarns excluding man-made fibre yarns, but including non-tarnishing metallic yarns, of all kinds	25
5	Wool cloth	250
6	Cotton and man-made fibre piece-goods, including tyre fabrics, tapes and light webbings	150
7	Linen goods and lace manufactures	10
8	Metal consumer goods not elsewhere specified including domestic hollow-ware, cutlery, pressure cookers, razors and razor blades, non-industrial liquid-fuelled heating and cooking apparatus and sewing machines and parts	200
9	Miscellaneous equipment, the following:	150
	Radio and television sets, radiograms, sound producing equipment and parts thereof	115
	Magnetic recording tape or film	35
10	Motor cars, motorcycles and cycles:	60
	Complete and assembled	p.m.
	Components and parts	60
11	Clothing and footwear, including furs and imitation furs	650
	Woven clothing and knitwear	450
	Furs (including imitation furs)	150
	Footwear of all types	50
12	Books, periodicals and music	200
13	Miscellaneous consumer goods not elsewhere specified, including clocks and watches, and components (£10,000), sports goods, toys, games, musical instruments, jewellery (including costume jewellery), perfumery, cosmetics, toilet preparations, gramophone records, linoleum and carpets, non-industrial self-adhesive tapes, mechanical lighters, pipes, cigarettes, and other tobacco manufactures, pens of all kinds, polishes, creams, dressing for footwear, furniture and floors, domestic electrical appliances and refrigerators and parts	400

Hints to businessmen visiting Mexico

A REVISED edition of the booklet on Mexico has been published in the 'Hints to business men' series.

British business men who intend visiting this country on export business can obtain a copy of the booklet on application to Export Services Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room C07, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7146), or to any Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry.

France and the United Kingdom

FOLLOWING THE formal extension of the Anglo-French Commercial Agreement of February 6, 1960 for a further year from January 1, 1971 a notice about the opening of the quotas for the first half of this year for imports into Metropolitan France from the United Kingdom was published on page 420 of *Trade and Industry* dated February 24.

Official French confirmation of the levels of these quotas and those for imports into the French Overseas Departments and Territories from the United Kingdom has since been received The quota levels are as follows:

I. Quotas for imports into Metropolitan France from the United Kingdom

Tariff No.	Quota No.	Description	Quota Amounts
Ex 06.02	4	Hothouse and greenhouse plants	£5,000
06.03	5	Cut flowers	60 tons
Ex 16.04, 20.01 ex 20.02 ex 20.06 ex 21.07	7	Products of the food industry	£35,000
Ex 20.04, ex 20.05 ex 20.06	14	Mincemeat and lemon curd	£15,000
Ex 20.05	15	Jams	£12,000
Ex 20.05	15 bis	Marmalade made from citrus fruit or ginger	£85,000
20.07 A ex B	16	Fruit juices	£1,500
Ex 21.07	17	Fruit and other essences	£10,200
22.09 C ex 1	18	Rum	£2,400
38.14 B I a	21	Oil additives	£200,000
85.15 C II, ex IV	37	Assemblies, containing crystal diodes, triodes and other crystal valves including transistors constituting components of radio – electric apparatus	£16,000
89.01 B 1	43	Light boats and replacement parts	£250,000
Various	53	Miscellaneous (†)	£220,000

(†) Credits allocated to this quota are reserved for restricted goods not covered elsewhere in the agreement nor falling within global quotas.

II. Quotas for imports into French Overseas Departments and Territories from the United Kingdom

Description and Tariff Number	Quota Amount
Printed cotton textiles into New Caledonia (55.09 ex A)	£10,000
Miscellaneous products imported into Overseas Departments	£25,000
Miscellaneous products imported into Overseas Territories	£40,000

ECGD backing for export contracts

PASSENGER SHIP FOR NORWAY

THE EXPORT CREDITS Guarantee Department signed on February 18 a Financial Guarantee covering the financing of a contract for the sale of a twin-screw passenger ship to Den Norske Amerikalinje A/S and Leif Høegh and Co. A/S of Norway.

The contract has been obtained by Swan Hunter Shipbuilders Ltd. of Wallsend, and delivery of the vessel is scheduled for September 1973.

The £12 million loan to cover the financing of this contract is being made available to Den Norske Amerikalinje A/S by a consortium of banks led by Hambros Bank Ltd.; the other members of the consortium are Barclays Bank Ltd., Lloyds Bank Ltd. and Midland Bank Ltd.

BULK CARRIER FOR LIBERIA

THE EXPORT CREDITS Guarantee Department has signed a Buyer Credit Guarantee covering the financing of a £1 million contract for the sale to a Liberian buyer by Lambert Brothers (Shipping) Ltd. of the 16,000 tons deadweight bulk carrier MV Granton.

A loan of £720,000 covering the financing of the contract is being made available by Hill, Samuel and Co. Ltd. on behalf of Barclays Bank Ltd. and is repayable over five years, with the first instalment due in April 1971.

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Export opportunities: Export Intelligence Service

Because of disruption of postal service from January 20, Export Services Division of the Department of Trade and Industry has been unable to despatch intelligence to the subscribers to the Export Intelligence Service.

The following is a list of Export Opportunities that would have been dispatched in the Service in the normal course of events for February 19-24. The names and addresses of the overseas inquiries to whom the exporters should reply can be obtained from Export Service Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Telex No. 886143. Answer back Bothillgate London) or at any of the Department's Regional Offices or its Offices for Scotland and Wales. Subscribers to EIS within a reasonable distance of these offices, may wish to know that facilities exist for them to call and examine all the intelligence that would have been available in the normal service.

SPECIFIC EXPORT OPPORTUNITIES

Algeria:
- Domestic circuit breakers

Australia:
- Automatic fault locator
- Brick manufacturing machines
- Burglar alarms, TV accessories
- Cut-off machine
- Data processing equipment
- Fault throwing switch
- Perfumes
- Refrigerated microtomes
- Vehicle accessories
- Wall decorations

Austria:
- Blinds and parts of blinds
- Clothing
- Fabrics
- Folding doors
- Holloware
- Plastic floor covers
- Silverware
- Wallpaper

Belgium:
- Meat, frozen
- Semi-trailers
- Steel
- Carpets

Berlin:
- Curtaining materials
- Upholstery materials

Brazil:
- Glass fibre reinforced plastic products

Canada:
- Blowers
- Confectionery
- Dryers
- Electronic test equipment
- Fabrics
- Knives
- Marine equipment for cabin cruisers
- Rugs
- Saw blanks

Czechoslovakia:
- Colouring materials
- Packaging machinery

El Salvador:
- Beer
- Hand tools

Finland:
- Curtain fabrics
- Hosiery
- Knitwear

France:
- Closed circuit television
- Coal tar and naphtha
- Instrumentation
- Laboratory equipment
- Meat processing machinery
- Refractory bricks, blocks and tiles
- Testing, measuring and control equipment
- Textile equipment

Germany:
- Bolts
- Bonded fabric
- Burglar alarms
- Cereal processing machinery
- Crustaceans and molluscs
- Desks sets
- Diagnostic reagents
- Elements for flashlights
- Frames
- Furniture
- Gaskets
- Giftware
- Glass
- Golf equipment
- Herbs
- Horse brasses
- Impregnating and drying plants
- Insecticides
- Insulating materials
- Knitwear
- Leather strip
- Metal plate
- Novelty items
- Nuts
- Office equipment and appliances
- Painters requistes
- Paints and varnishes
- Paper
- Paper board
- Pencils
- Pens
- Plastic waste
- Plush materials
- Polish
- Protective wear
- Pumps
- Rackets
- Rope
- Screws
- Sheet iron
- Soap
- Steel pipe
- Steel pipes
- Steel sheets
- Tiles
- TV accessories
- Valves
- Vehicle accessories
- Veneers
- Wallpaper

Germany/UAR (Egypt):
- Filling machine
- Plastic bottles producing plants (3)

Greece:
- Garage equipment and supplies

Iceland:
- Abrasive
- Adhesive tapes
- Containers
- Paints
- Spraying equipment
- Tools
- Wrapping machine

India:
- Cable
- Cine equipment
- Chemical plant
- Paper-making machinery
- Pigment colours
- Plastic tubes for fountain pens
- Polyethylene high density moulding powder
- Porcelain pump
- Pulp and paper-making or finishing machinery
- Red phosphate
- Sensitized films
- Steel bars

Iran:
- Testing machines

Israel:
- Flock fibres for paper and board
- Machinery for flocking sheets
- Pipe cleaners

Italy:
- Hydraulic machinery
- Plaiting materials used to re-cain chairs
- Spring pins
- Steel working machinery

Jamaica:
- Plywood
- Printed stickers

Kenya:
- Radio communications equipment
- Textile machinery

Kuwait:
- Building materials
- Fabrics
- Pharmaceutical products
- Sinks
- Sliding door gear
- Woollen piece-goods

Libya:
- Handbags

Malagasy Republic:
- Leaflets

Malawi:
- Floor covering

Malaysia:
- Chemicals
- Lifeboats
- Transmission system components

Netherlands:
- Clothing accessories

New Zealand:
- Vehicles

Norway:
- Babies' clothing
- Cassettes, cartridges and tapes
- Fibre glass curtains
- Safety belts
- Tables for medical use

Pakistan:
- Lens blanks
- Lenses
- Office supplies
- Stationery supplies

Portugal:
- Frozen beef

Singapore:
- Canning and bottling machinery
- Lubricating oils
- Taxi meter
- Zinc oxide

Spain:
- Concrete-making machinery
- Cooling banks
- Excavating machine
- Shearing machine
- Whisky

Sweden:
- Battery lamps
- Bronze ingots
- Carpets
- Fancy goods
- Footwear
- Gramophone records
- Metallic foil
- Saddles
- Spring hardened steel
- Steel wire and castings
- Stirrups
- Toys
- Window display items
- Writing materials

Switzerland:
- Floor treatment materials
- Rice
- Shoes

Trinidad/Tobago
- Lamps

Turkey:
- Electric arc furnace
- Ferro silicon and ferro manganese

Uganda:
- Electric switches
- Fabrics

(Continued on next page)

United States:
Art work reprints
Brassware
Brayers
Butterfly valves
Cast iron fittings
Chemicals
Clothing
Fencing
Foot ointments
Giftware
Grinding machine
Insulators
Knives
Light industrial chain
Metal boxes and containers
Orthopaedic appliances
Paper
Prints
Scissors
Shoe repair items
Smokers' accessories
Tobacco pouches
Toggle switches

Venezuela:
Wire drawing machine

Yugoslavia:
Packaging of margarine

Zambia:
Rails

MARKET POINTERS

Argentina:
Salto Grande hydro electric project

Australia:
Construction of offices, motel, shops, development of cricket ground
Hospital building development
Plastic plant

Austria:
Collaboration between Steyr-Daimler-Puch of Vienna and Daimler-Denz of Stuttgart

Brazil:
Cars
Expansion of electricity supply

Canada:
Library

Chile:
Livestock/dairy trading opportunities

Colombia:
Three-year economic and social development plan

El Salvador/Korea:
Fishing project

Fiji:
Airport/development

Germany:
Car radios and aerials
Fittings
Furniture
Hospital equipment
X-ray equipment

Greece:
Airport construction

Iraq:
Installation of telephone exchanges

Irish Republic:
Ethical pharmaceuticals

Israel:
Animal feed additives
Factory for production of spectrometers
Pharmaceuticals
Veterinary drugs

Macao/Hong Kong:
Power station

Mozambique:
Factory to manufacture fire extinguishers

Netherlands:
Boiler turbine generator
Construction of hospital
Hospital construction
Hospital expansion
Pollution control equipment
Ten-year plan on phone cable networks
Water supply project

New Zealand:
Rail wagons

Norway:
Ship for the control of pollution

Poland:
Heating and ventilation equipment
Sanitaryware
Thermostats

Saudi Arabia:
The Salif salt scheme

South Africa:
Hospital construction

Spain:
Extension to hospital at Orense
Hospital construction
New hospital at Vigo
Scarves

Turkey:
Grape processing plant

United States:
Pollution control programme

AGENCY INQUIRIES

Australia:
Carpets
Construction of office blocks and shops
Hydraulic motors
Plastics working machinery
Well drilling drills

Austria:
Foundry raw materials

Barbados:
Hand tools

Belgium:
Babywear
Bearings
Bricks
Coffee, tea and dinner sets
Panties
Stockings
Taps and valves
Women's underwear

Brazil:
Road construction machinery and equipment

Canada:
Baby products
Blowers
Cosmetics
Cotton shirtings
Electric fireplaces
Fabrics
Flow indicators
Gear boxes
Hair care products
Hydraulic pump kits
Leather
Metal working machinery
Perfumes
Pollution-free toilet
Rubber joints and bearing pads
Surveyors' equipment

Chile:
Mobile repair vans

Cyprus:
Medical equipment and products

Denmark:
Carpets
Plastic pipe fittings

El Salvador:
Seeds
Pesticides

Ethiopia:
Razor blades
Suit cases
Table covers

Finland:
Carpeting
Sterilizing autoclaves
Valves
Valves, tubes and pipes

France:
Boiler instruments and boiler room accessories
Burners and accessories
Files

Germany:
Aerials
Agricultural and horticultural equipment
Air-conditioning equipment
Animal skins
Articles of iron and steel
Batteries
Bird food
Brass giftware
Builders' materials
Burglar alarms
Car instruments
Car radios and aerials
Ceramic components
Components for electrical and electronic control equipment
Computer peripherals
Data processing accessories and auxiliaries
Earths
Electrical equipment
Electro mechanical and electronic counting units and components
Electronic components
Fire and flame-proof equipment and furnishings
Fork-lift trucks
Fruit
Garage equipment
Gaskets
Glass
Hearings aids
Hi-fi models and accessories
Insulating materials
Insulation products
Laundry machines and equipment
Office and factory cleaning and hygiene equipment
Machine tool accessories
Metal working tools
Motor cruisers
Organizational equipment
Painters' requisites
Paints
Paints and varnishes
Planning charts
Power packs
Protective wear
Pumps
PVC pipes and fittings
Rectifiers
Refrigeration equipment
Sauces and pickles
Seeds
Stone
Swimming pools and equipment
Thermo regulators
Transport equipment
Trolleys
Tubes and pipe fittings
TV accessories
Valves
Vegetables
Veterinary instruments and equipment
Wallpaper

Germany/Austria/Switzerland:
Textile machinery

Greece:
Hand tools
Ships' bottoms compositions
Varnishes and lacquers

Guatemala:
Soda ash

India:
Flood warning and control equipment

Irish Republic:
Ethical pharmaceuticals

Israel:
Cutlery
Electronic components
Measuring equipment
Stone crushing machines
Tableware

Italy:
Paraffin
Stoves

Jamaica:
Condensers
Radio parts
Resistors
Speakers

Japan:
Fabrics

Kenya:
Agricultural machinery spare parts
Electrical components

Kuwait:
Batteries
Chocolate
Confectionery
Cosmetics
Dental equipment and drugs
Sliding door gear
Tyres

Malta:
Co-axial cables
Television antennae

Netherlands:
Bicycle parts
Boat fittings
Buoys
Brushware
Burglar alarms
Burglar alarm systems
Chain
Clocks
Clothing
Clothing accessories
Fabrics
Fire-fighting equipment
Furniture
Household and toilet articles
Laboratory equipment
Lighting
Riding goods
Rope
Shoes
Space heaters
Steel wire
Tents
Textile goods
Toys

Norway:
Laboratory equipment
Yarns

Philippines:
Bearings
Plough discs
Vehicle parts

Portugal:
Aircraft parts
Books
Navigation equipment
Office, school and stationery supplies
Refrigerated counters
Ships' equipment
Tobacco
Transfers
Washing machines

Puerto Rico:
Confectionery

Singapore:
Car parts

South Africa:
Car parts
Control instruments
Fuses
Instrumentation
Power supplies
Pumps
Solar cells
Telephone spares and accessories
Tone generating, transmission and detecting equipment

Spain:
Coin machines
Electronic instruments
Scarves

Sweden:
Amplifiers
Artificial flowers
Bricks
Clothing
Control Equipment
Cork
Data equipment
Fabrics
Fans
Furniture
Gearings
Household furnishings
Ignition system
Lamps
Leather
Leather and skins
Men's jackets
Nuts
Optical equipment and accessories
Paper
Pipes
Plastics raw materials
Projectors
Tape recorders
Testing equipment
Textile cleaning materials
Tiles
Water pumps
Women's outerwear
Yarns

Switzerland:
Bedspreads
Blankets
Carpets
Dryers
Furnishing fabrics
Phosphates
Pitchfibre pipes
Resins
Rubber
Softeners

Uganda:
Clothing
Cosmetics

United States:
Drills
Novelty items
Vacuum pumps, liquid sealed

CALLS FOR TENDER

Algeria:
Feasability study automation
Film developing equipment
Floating crane
Horses
Meteorological buoys
Moulding, injection and welding machinery
Power pumps
Railway sleepers

Argentina:
Construction of storage depot
Hydroelectric feasability study
Mining equipment
Transformers
Turbo generators and accessories

Australia:
Amplifiers
Batteries and battery chargers
Compressed air plant
Construction of bridge over a tunnel
Generators
Insulators
Metering and telemetering equipment
Meters
Microphones
Microwave oven
Street lighting equipment
Switchgear
Synchronizers
Tape recorders
Transducers
Transformers
Transportable control towers
Valves
Valves, sluice
Water treatment plant

Belgium:
Hospital equipment

Bolivia:
Drilling masts

Brazil:
Generators
Hospital equipment

Burma:
Air compressors
Arc welding sets
Ball bearings
Battery chargers
Bolts and nuts
Cables and wire
Cross bits
Drilling machines and accessories
Dyes
Electric etcher
Engine positioning stands
Fishing hooks
Fluid dispensers
Foundry cut sprigs
Fuel pump testing equipment
Grinding and honing machine
Grinding machines
Hacksawing machine
Hydraulic press
Hose assembly and cut-off/stripping machines
Laboratory supplies
Machine tools
Milk, evaporated
Mono rail hoist
Motors
Mud chemicals
Recording tape
Roller chain drives
Rubber dyes
Shear tools
Spanners
Spring tester
Spray painting set
Steam and hydraulic cleaners
Steel rivets
Textile chemicals
Thimbles
Vat dyes
Vehicle
Welding equipment
Woodworking machine

Canada:
Radio base stations
Radio units
Station service transformers
Steel towers

Ceylon:
Ball bearings
Barium carbonate
Brake vans
Cable
Chemicals
Copper strips
Cottons
Launches
Locomotives
Malathion and DDT powder
Medical supplies
Nuts
Railway rolling stock
Screws
Steel sheets
Timber wagons
Tools, hand
Washers
Welding electrodes
X-ray apparatus

Chile:
Air conditioning system

Colombia:
Bucket elevators
Hydraulic presses
Jacks
Pit turntable
Pumping equipment
Railway tie strap
Transformers

Congo Rep:
Mobile workshops
Roadworks equipment
Vehicles

Costa Rica:
Road working machinery

Cyprus:
Dangerous drugs
Hospital goods
Laboratory equipment
Rubber goods
Surgical supplies

El Salvador:
Transformers

Ethiopia:
Telemetering instruments and apparatus

Greece:
Air leak detector
Cables
Fire extinguishing powder
Hospital intercommunications system
Passenger cars
Petrol
Multirange meters

Honduras:
Gas turbine plant

Iceland:
Asphalt
Pipe fittings

India:
Antennae
Copper bi-metal
Copper tubes
Dynamometer
Gear cutting machine
Gear hob
Grinder
Laboratory equipment
Meoprene
Palladium ingots
Pig lead
Roller bearing axle boxes
Silicon diode rectifiers
Silver palladium
Steel bars
Steel plates
Torque converter spare parts
Vehicles

Indonesia:
Bins

Iran:
Bolts and nuts
Paper sacks
Sleeve splices
Telephone system

Iraq:
Boiler
Cable
Chemicals
Copper wire
Electrical materials
Loom pirns
Pipes and specials
Steel wire, ropes, galvanized
Textile machines
Zinc ingots

Israel:
Construction of air cargo terminal

Jamaica:
Pipe fittings
Valves

(Continued on next page)

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Nuts
Screws
Surgical instruments and equipment
Surgical supplies
Valves, strainers and steam traps
Welding equipment

Kenya:
Drugs and dressings

Korea:
Arc welders
Construction of highway
Machine tools
Photographic equipment
Trailers
Vehicles
Workshop equipment and tools

Kuwait:
Artists' materials
Batteries
Brushes
Cables and jointing materials
Chemicals
Duplicating machines
Electrical equipment
Insecticides
Kindergarten supplies
Loading shovels
School supplies
Tipper vehicles
Typewriters
Valves

Lebanon:
Pharmaceuticals

Malta:
Cable
Line connectors

Malawi:
Workshop equipment

Malaysia:
Fork-lift trucks
Microwave test equipment
Palm oil mill electrical and mechanical equipment
Refuse collecting vehicles
Rollers
Telecommunications equipment
Vehicles

Mexico:
Carrier equipment
Diesel generator
Electrical control board
Insulators
Substation
Transformers

Netherlands:
Construction of dam and ancillary works
Construction of sheet piling along canal
Maintenance of highway

New Zealand:
Cable and accessories
Selenium suppressors
Steel grit
Steel tyres
Transformers
Wire rope

Nigeria:
Television video mixing systems

Papua/New Guinea:
Turbo alternator sets and equipment

Pakistan:
Agricultural equipment
Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment and supplies
Air conditioning plant
Audio visual equipment
Autopsy tables
Cables
Cable laying equipment
Copper wire
Hand tools
Jacks
Jack screws
Mortuary coolers
Pesticides
Projector lamps
Refrigerated fish display cabinet
Release valve and cylinder
Tin ingots
Tools
Transverser
Vacuum cylinders
Vacuum gauges
Vehicles
Vibrators, pneumatic, concrete
Workshop equipment

Panama:
Electrical equipment
Laboratory equipment

Saudi Arabia:
Battery charging sets
Vehicle spare parts

South Africa:
Dry cleaning press
Flares
Hydro-extractors
Plate bending rolls
Tumbler dryer
Washing machines

Sudan:
Chemicals
Telephone equipment

Syrian Arab Republic:
Chemicals
Dyes
Glueing materials
Plastic materials
Rubber
Seismograph and accessories

Taiwan:
Air brake spare parts
Chassis
Container handling straddle carriers
Crane
Diaspore filter, sugar refining and accessories
Magnesite
Nylon rope
Platinum gauzes
Sodium silicate
Sugar refining filter and accessories
Truck aerial lift
Water aerators
Woollen felt
X-ray films and materials

Tanzania:
Adding machine rolls
Chalks
Computer forms—column printer
Insecticide
Paraffin burner

Thailand:
Air compressors
Arc-welder
Gauges
Generating sets
Insulators
Lubricators sets
Milling machine
Oil pump
Telephone exchanges
Theodolites and levels
Workshop machinery

Tunisia:
Construction of railway station

Turkey:
Air compressors
Alternator service boxes
Concrete block making machine
Construction of irrigation project
Crack finders
Electric vulcanizer
Front end alignment equipment
Grinding machine
Hydraulic testers
Impact wrenches
Paint raw materials
Plastigauges
Plate slabs
Pump calibration stands
Radio communication system
Reamers
Ring groove cleaners
Saggar
Sewage pumps
Sprocket puller and installer sets
Testing apparatus
Tool kits
Torque wrenches
Tyre spotter
Underground electrical cables
Vacuum sweeping machines
Welding machine
Wheel balancers

Uganda:
Vehicles

United States:
Circuit breakers
Switchboard and associated equipment
Transformers

Uruguay:
Aggregate spreaders
Asphalt sprinklers
Cable and accessories
Cable accessories
Conductors and accessories
Gear headers
Generators
Insulators and fittings
Iron
Road rollers
Road sweeper
Serum bottles

Vietnam:
Cobaul therapy unit
Pharmaceuticals

Yugoslavia:
Cake production lines
Electronic accounting system and accessories
Grape processing machinery
PVC flooring production machinery
Textile machinery
Textile machines
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Chemicals

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Nairobi Show

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Electropolisher and etcher
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Ceylon:
Felt discs
Ramming mixtures
Wheat flour

Korea:
Railway trucks

Pakistan:
Line concentrators
Telephone carrier equipment
Telephones

Paraguay:
Electrification project

Government Publications
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Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LIST

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of Trade and Industry *sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.*

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which is has not been possible to identify.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Common agricultural and fisheries policy

THE TEXTS of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural and the fisheries sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes.*

The French texts of the Regulations may be seen on application to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7174/408).

TOBACCO

Regulation (CEE) No. 244/71 relates to the system applicable to raw tobacco originating in the Association of African and Malagasy States or the overseas countries and territories (*Journal Officiel* No. L29 dated February 5, 1971).

Regulation (CEE) No. 326/71 establishes, in the raw tobacco sector, the general rules concerning the granting of export refunds and the criteria for fixing their amount (*Journal Officiel* No. L39 dated February 17, 1971).

Regulation (CEE) No. 327/71 fixes certain general rules relating to contracts for first processing and preparation for marketing, contracts for storage and to the disposal of tobacco held by the Intervention Organizations (*Journal Officiel* No. L39 dated February 17, 1971).

Regulation (CEE) No. 328/71 fixes, in the raw tobacco sector, transitional measures for the conclusion of contracts for first processing and preparation for marketing by the Italian Intervention Organization (*Journal Officiel* No. L39 dated February 17, 1971).

CEREALS AND RICE

Regulation (CEE) No. 245/71 specifies special measures concerning imports, in the French overseas departments, of maize originating in the Association of African and Malagasy States or overseas countries and territories (*Journal Officiel* No. L29 dated February 5, 1971).

Regulation (CEE) No. 369/71 modifies **Regulation (CEE) No. 1505/70** concerning the measures to be taken following the devaluation of the French Franc for products in the cereals and rice sectors (*Journal Officiel* No. L42 dated February 20, 1971).

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Regulation (CEE) No. 257/71 annuls **Regulation (CEE) No. 141/71** recording a state of severe crisis in the cauliflower market (*Journal Officiel* No. L29 dated February 5, 1971).

Regulation (CEE) No. 316/71 completes **Regulation (CEE) No. 497/70** establishing the methods of application for export refunds in the fruit and vegetables sector (*Journal Official* No. L36 dated February 13, 1971).

Regulation (CEE) No. 232/71 applies the Common Customs Tariff to imports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar citrus hybirds originating in Spain (*Journal Officiel* No. L27 dated February 3, 1971).

MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

Regulation (CEE) No. 265/71 relates to the certified proof which must be given following applications for premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products (*Journal Officiel* No. L30 dated February 6, 1971).

WINES

Regulation (CEE) No. 315/71 relates to determining the origin of basic wines intended for the manufacture of Vermouths and the origin of Vermouths (*Journal Officiel* No. L36 dated February 13, 1971).

Regulation (CEE) No. 324/71 provisionally waives Articles 5 and 6 of **Regulation (CEE) No. 816/70** in so far as they concern the validity of contracts for storage and the amount of aid for private storage of table wines (*Journal Officiel* No. L38 dated February 16, 1971).

Regulation (CEE) No. 325/71 establishes the methods of application for export refunds in the wine producing sector (*Journal Officiel* No. L38 dated February 16, 1971).

Regulation (CEE) No. 336/71 modifies the German text of **Regulation (CEE) No. 1700/70** relating to the control of wines suitable for giving table wines (*Journal Officiel* No. L39 dated February 17, 1971).

LIVE PLANTS AND PRODUCTS OF THE FLOWER GROWING INDUSTRY

Regulation (CEE) No. 220/71 fixes the minimum prices for the export to third countries of certain flower tubers and corms (*Journal Officiel* No. L27 dated February 3, 1971).

FISHERIES

Regulation (CEE) No. 226/71 relates to a provisional import system for fish products originating in Tunisia (*Journal Officiel* No. L27 dated February 3, 1971).

Regulation (CEE) No. 227/71 relates to a provisional import system for fish products originating in and coming from Turkey (*Journal Officiel* No. L27 dated February 3, 1971).

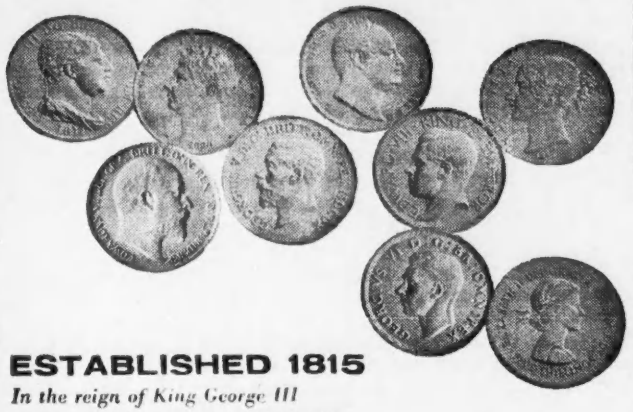
Regulation (CEE) No. 228/71 relates to a provisional import system for fish products originating in Morocco (*Journal Officiel* No. L27 dated February 3, 1971).

Regulation (CEE) No. 229/71 relates to a provisional import system for fish products originating in the Association of African and Malagasy States or overseas countries and territories (*Journal Officiel* No. L27 dated February 3, 1971).

(*Continued on page* 493)

Thro' Nine Reigns—

W. Wingate & Johnston Ltd.



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SUGAR

Regulation (CEE) No. 230/71 modifies **Regulation (CEE) No. 1507/70** relating to certain measures to be taken in the sugar sector following the devaluation of the French Franc (*Journal Officiel* No. L27 dated February 3, 1971).

Regulation (CEE) No. 334/71 completes **Regulation (CEE) No. 142/69** establishing certain necessary measures for the application of a quota system in the sugar sector (*Journal Officiel* No. L39 dated February 17, 1971).

Regulation (CEE) No. 335/71 modifies **Regulation (CEE) No. 442/70** establishing the methods of application for the compensation system for storage charges in the sugar sector (*Journal Officiel* No. L39 dated February 17, 1971).

Regulation (CEE) No. 368/71 modifies **Regulation (CEE) No. 1507/70** relating to certain measures to be taken in the sugar sector following the devaluation of the French Franc (*Journal Officiel* No. L42 dated February 20, 1971).

PROCESSED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Regulation (CEE) No. 367/71 modifies **Regulation (CEE) No. 1519/70** relating to certain measures to be taken for goods covered by **Regulation (CEE) No. 1059/69** following the devaluation of the French Franc (*Journal Officiel* No. L42 dated February 20, 1971).

PIGMEAT

Regulation (CEE) No. 369/71 annuls **Regulation (CEE) No. 1508/70** concerning the measures to be taken in the pigmeat sector following the devaluation of the French Franc (*Journal Officiel* No. L42 dated February 20, 1971).

AVICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Regulation (CEE) No. 369/71 annuls **Regulation (CEE) No. 1506/70** concerning the measures to be taken in the sector for avicultural products following the devaluation of the French Franc (*Journal Officiel* No. L42 dated February 20, 1971).

Temporary suspension of import duties

THE *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européenes* No. L 283 dated December 12, 1970 contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 2635/70 partially or totally suspending the Common Tariff on certain items for varying periods. Details of the goods concerned, the reduced rates of duty and the periods during which these will be applied are set out below.

The French text of this Regulation may be seen on application to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7174/408).

Table I. (suspensions for the period January 1 to June 30, 1971)

Common Customs Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Rate of duty to be applied
ex 28.28 H I	Vanadium pentoxide	3·5%
ex 38.19 T	Silicon (polycrystalline or monocrystalline), of very high purity, doped by addition or by selective purification, in the form of discs, plates, rings or similar forms, whether or not polished	6·4%
ex 39.02 C XIV a	Vinylidene fluoride-hexafluoropropylene co-polymer in one of the forms specified in Notes 3 (a) and (b) to Chapter 39	4%

(*Continued on next page*)

COUNTRIES GROUPED BY CONTINENTS

The use of an alphabetical sequence as an easy reference has been found impracticable in the compilation of Tariff Customs and Import Regulations of overseas countries. Every attempt is made therefore to group countries by continents as far as possible. Countries are listed alphabetically on the Contents page.

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Table II. (suspensions for the period January 1 to June 30, 1971)

Common Customs Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Rate of duty to be applied
ex 03.01 A I b	Salmon, fresh, chilled or frozen	8%
ex 03.01 B I e	Dogfish (squalus acanthias), fresh, chilled or frozen	5%
ex 03.01 B I g	Pilchards (sardinops sagax ocellata), fresh, chilled or frozen, for preserving†	8%
ex 03.01 C	Roe of dogfish (cyclopterus lumpus), fresh, chilled or frozen	10%
ex 03.02 A I c	Anchovies (engraulis spp.), salted or in brine, in barrels or other containers with a net content of 10kg or more	Total suspension
ex 03.02 A I f	Saithe (gadus virens), salted, in immediate packings with a net content of 47kg or more containing a maximum of 50 halves of fish	7%
ex 03.02 C	Roe of dogfish (cyclopterus lumpus), salted, in brine, dried or smoked	11%
ex 07.01 Q II	Cantarelles	5·5%
ex 08.02 A II a and b	Bitter or seville oranges	8%
08.08 C	Bilberries	5·5%
ex 08.09	Rose hips, fresh	Total suspension
ex 09.04 B I	Ground paprika for animal feedstuffs†	Total suspension
09.10 C I	Saffron, neither crushed nor ground	10%
ex 12.07 K	Pilocarpus leaves Sophora japonica buds Strophanthus seeds Cochicum seeds (colchicum autumnale) Duboisia leaves Ergot of rye (secale cornutm) Leaves, seeds, roots and other parts of datura metal	Total suspension
ex 13.02 B	Canada balsam	Total suspension
14.02 B I	Vegetable hair	Total suspension
ex 16.05 A	Crabs of the 'King', 'Hanasaki', 'Kegani' and 'Queen' varieties, merely cooked in water and shelled, whether or not frozen, for preserving, in containers with a content of 2kg or more†	5%
ex 16.05 B	Shrimps of the pandalus platiceros japonicus variety, cooked in water and shelled, whether or not frozen, for preserving (†)	10%
ex 28.55 B	Iron phosphides (ferrophosphorus) containing 15% or more by weight of phosphorus, solely for the manufacture of phosphoric steel-making pig-iron or of steel or for the manufacture of foundry pig-iron (†)	Total suspension
ex 29.01 C I	Pinenes	8%
ex 29.01 D VII	Vinyltoluene	6%
	1, 2, 4, 5-Tetramethylbenzene	6%
ex 29.02 B	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Total suspension
ex 29.03 B II	1-Nitropropane; 2-nitropropane	8%
ex 29.04 C I	Butane-1, 3-diol	8%
ex 29.06 A IV	2, 3, 6-Trimethylphenol	Total suspension
ex 29.09	Epoxybutane	7%
ex 29.13 A I b	5-Methylhexan-2-one	10%
ex 29.13 B I b	Refined natural camphor	Total suspension
ex 29.13 D I	Pregnenolone	6%
	3β-Hydroxyandrast-5en-17-one	6%
	3β-Hydroxy-16-methylpregn-5en-20-one	6%
ex 29.13 F	1, 4-Naphthaquinone	Total suspension
ex 29.13 G III	2, 3-Dichloro-1, 4-naphthaquinone	10%
	Decachlorotetracyclodecanone	10%
ex 29.14 A II c 5	16α, 17α-Epoxy-3β-hydropregn-5en-20-one acetate	6%
	17α, 21-Dihydroxy-16α-methylpregna-1, 4, 9 (11)-triene-3, 20-dione 21 acetate	9%
	11α, 17α, 21-Trihydroxy-16-methyl-5α-pregnane-3, 20-dione 21-acetate 11-tosylate	9%
	16α, 17α-Epoxy-3β-hydroxypegn-5-in-20-one acetate	6%
	Pregnenolone acetate	6%
ex 29.15 A IV a	Sebacic acid	3%
29.16 A III a	Crude calcium tartrate	3·5%
ex 29.16 D	Endothal and its sodium salt (7-Oxabicyclo (2, 2, 1) heptane -2; 3-dicarboxylic acid)	10%
ex 29.17	Diethyl sulphate	Total suspension
29.25 B II a	Phenobarbitone and its salts	11%
ex 29.29	Ethylhydrazide podophyllinic acid	6%
	3β-Hydroxypregn-5, 16-dien-20-one acetate oxime	6%
ex 29.31 B	Thio-bis-di-sec-amylphenol	6%
ex 29.35 T	Paraquat dichloride	9·6%
	Diquat dichloride	9·6%
	Diosgenin and its esters	Total suspension
	1, 4-Diana (2, 2, 2) bicyclo-octane	8%
ex 29.36	Sulphaguanidine	7%
ex 29.39 C I	Serum gonadotrophin	Total suspension
ex 29.39 D II	Methylprednisolone, fluoromethane	8%
	Betamethasone, its 21-(disodium phosphate) and its 17α-valerate	8%
	Triamcinolone	8%
ex 29.40	Bromalain	Total suspension
29.41 A	Digitalis glycosioles	6%
ex 29.41 D	Pure squill glucoside	6%
	Calcium salts of sennoside A and B	6%
	Podophyllotoxin benzylidene β-D-glucoside	6%
ex 29.42 C VIII	Alkaloids of ergot of rye, their salts, ethers and other derivatives, excluding lysergic acid	6%
	Pilocarpine nitrate	6%
ex 29.44 C	Cephaloridin, cephalothin and cephalexin	Total suspension
	Erythromycin and its derivatives	4·5%
	Gentamicin	Total suspension
ex 30.01 A I	Livers of bovine animals for organo-therapeutic purposes, dried, powdered	5%
ex 30.01 B	Intrinsic factor (purified extracts of pyloric mucous membrane of pigs, dried)	5%
	Bovine liver extracts	5%
ex 32.04 A IV	Dyeing extracts of logwood, yellow woods and red wood	Total suspension
38.07	Spirits of turpentine (gum, wood and sulphate) and other terpenic solvents produced by the distillation or other treatment of coniferous woods; crude dipentine; sulphite turpentine; pine oil (excluding 'pine oils' not rich in terpineol):	
	A. Spirits of turpentine	3%
	B. Sulphate turpentine; crude dipentine	3%
	C. Other	3%
ex 38.08 C	Rosin, hydrogenated, polymerized, dimerized or oxidized	4%
	Hydroabietyl alcohol, technical	Total suspension
ex 38.19 D	Sulphonic acids from bituminous mineral oils, thiophenated, and their salts	8%
ex 38.19 T	Mixtures of aldehydes derived from lignin	Total suspension
	Mixed tertiary mercaptans	9%
	Amines not chemically defined, intended for use in the construction of aircraft, or for the maintenance or repair of aircraft (†) Crude guanine (paste of scale and other fish waste, containing mineral oil, of the type used in the manufacture of pearl essence)	Total suspension
ex 38.19 T	Crude diosgenin	
	Aqueous suspension of microcapsules containing a dye in its leuco form, of the type used in the manufacture of copying paper	Total suspension
ex 39.01 C III	Waste of polyester sheets coated with a tungsten compound	Total suspension
	Film in rolls, with a substrate of ethylene glycol polyterephthalate, for cinematographic or photographic use (including radiography)	8%
ex 39.01 C IV	Epoxy resins in liquid, paste or powder form, intended for use in the construction of aircraft, or for the maintenance or repair of aircraft (†)	Total suspension
ex 39.01 C VI	Polyether-urethane elastomers in one of the form specified in Notes 3 (a) and (b) to Chapter 39	11%
ex 39.01 C VIII	Polyoxyethylene with a molecular weight of not less than 4,000,000	8%
ex 39.02 C III	Polysulphohaloethylenes in one of the forms specified in Notes 3 (a) and (b) to Chapter 39	4%
ex 39.02 C VIII	Vinyl chloride-vinylidene chloride copolymers containing at least 80 per cent by weight of vinylidene chloride, in one of the forms specified in Notes 3 (a) and (b) to Chapter 39, intended for the manufacture of fibres, monofil or strip (†)	4%
ex 39.02 C XIV a	Ethyl acrylate-chloroethyl vinyl ether copolymer in one of the forms specified in Note 3 (b) to Chapter 39	12%
39.03 B V a 1	Ethylcellulose (unplasticized)	4%
ex 39.03 B V a 2	Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose, water insoluble	4%
ex 40.11 B	New tyre-cases for use in maintenance of aircraft (†): Tyre-cases of the following 2 types: 50 x 20; 26 PR 24 x 7·7; 14 PR	Total suspension
41.03 B I	Sheep and lamb skin leather except leather falling within heading No. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08; other skins not further prepared than tanned	Total suspension
41.04 B I	Goat and kid skin leather, except leather falling within heading No. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08; other skins not further prepared than tanned	Total suspension
ex 41.05 B I	Other reptile skins, not further prepared than tanned	Total suspension
ex 44.09	Wood mechanically reduced to fragments in the form of slivers of chips, of the kind used in making wood pulp or fibreboard or chipboard	Total suspension
ex 44.15 B	Wood panels clad on each side with sheets of aluminium and intended for use in airplanes (†)	Total suspension
ex 44.28 C	Roofing or wall shingles of coniferous wood	Total suspension
45.01	Natural cork, unworked, crushed, granulated or ground; waste cork:	
	A. Unworked natural cork in the form of boards or parts of boards, of a thickness exceeding 30 mm	3%
	B. Other	3%
45.02	Natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips (including cubes or square slabs cut to size for corks or stoppers)	4%
ex 48.01 E	Japanese tissue (special long-fibres paper) intended for use in the manufacture of artificial sausage-casings or for the packaging of continuous artificial textile fibres during the industrial processing thereof (†)	Total suspension
ex 51.01 A	Single yarns of polytetrafluoroethylene	Total suspension
51.01 B I	Hollow filament yarns	Total suspension
ex 56.01 A	Synthetic textile fibres of aromatic polyamide obtained by the polycondensation of meta-phenylenediamine and isophthalic acid	Total suspension
ex 58.01 B	Carpets of silk or silk waste other than noil, of which the pile contains at least 85 per cent by weight of silk or silk waste other than noil	24% with a maximum levy of 4uc per sq. m.
ex 59.04	Yarn of coconut, intended for the manufacture of carpets, mats and similar articles (†)	Total suspension
ex 62.05 C	Passenger life-jackets and escape chutes for the equipment of aircraft (†)	Total suspension
ex 73.24	Containers for the pressurization of aircraft (†)	Total suspension
ex 81.04 K I	Titanium sponge; titanium waste and scrap	Total suspension
ex 81.04 M	Waste and scrap of uranium depleted in U235	Total suspension
ex 84.22 D	Lifting, loading and unloading machinery, intended to be permanently fitted in aircraft (†)	Total suspension
ex 84.63	Shafts, forged and roughly shaped, with a unit weight of more than 150 tonnes, for generators and turbines	Total suspension
ex 88.02 B II c and d	Aircraft fitted with means of mechanical propulsion, of an unladen weight of more than 15,000 kg	Total suspension
ex 89.01 B II	Lifeboats for the equipment of aircraft (†)	Total suspension
ex 90.05	Life-rafts for the equipment of aircraft (†)	Total suspension

(†) This suspension is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities.

Opening of global quotas

THE SPANISH global quotas for 1971 were published in *Trade and Industry* dated January 20. The Spanish authorities have now invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas for the first half of 1971. Applications must be presented by March 8.

Quota No.	Tariff Heading No.	Goods	Value of licence for which applications are invited (Pesetas)
33	69.11 B 69.12 B 69.13 Ex 70.13 B 1	Articles of porcelain and glass	18,634,000
34	71.12 B 2 71.16	Imitation jewellery	5,656,750
35	Ex 73.23	Containers of iron or steel	13,310,000
36	73.36	Stoves, heating apparatus, cookers (including those also connected to central heating), cooking rings, boilers, plate heaters and other similar non-electric apparatus for domestic use and parts of cast-iron, iron or steel	7,320,500
37	Ex 73.40 -	Other manufactures of cast-iron or steel	14,641,000
38	74.19 D 74.19 E	Copper manufactures	6,655,000
39	Ex 76.15 76.16 B	Aluminium manufactures	7,320,500
40	Ex 82.03 82.04	Hand tools for industry	36,602,500
41	Ex 82.02 Ex 82.06	Saws and blades	19,965,000
42	82.09 82.10 82.11 A C D E 82.14	Cutlery and table sets of iron or steel	13,310,000

Inquiries from British exporters about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 460/462).

Import regulations: polyethylene

IN THE *State Gazette* of February 9, the Spanish authorities announced new regulations regarding the importation of polyethylene (tariff heading 39.02 A). The order comes into effect on March 10 and specifies in considerable technical detail the characteristics, type of presentation, packing and marking which polyethylene must have if it is to be imported under the liberalized trade regime.

Goods which fail to meet these requirements will be considered as second grade polyethylene and will be subject to bilateral trade (i.e., import licensing). The order also limits points of entry to Barcelona, Bilbao, Irun, La Junquera, Port Bou and Valencia and says customs authorities and SOIVRE (Servicio Oficial de Inspeccion Vigilancia y Regulacion de Exportaciones) inspectors will be empowered to reject shipments which do not comply with new regulations.

Inquiries from British exporters about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Exts. 460, 462), where the full Spanish text may be seen.

Exclusive representation for goods imported under global quotas

THE SPANISH *State Gazette* of February 13, published a resolution by the Ministry of Commerce to the effect that Import Licences in respect of the 1971 Global Quotas for: 12.06 (Hops); 16.01 and 02 (Meat preserves); 20.03 to 05 inclusive, and ex 20.06 and 20.07 B (Fruit preserves); 19.04, 21.07 B and D (Miscellaneous food products); 21.05 (Soups and soup preparations); 22.03 (Beer); and 23.01 B (Fish meal), will only be granted to importers who are exclusive agents of the manufacturer.

Applications from importers, which must be submitted by March 5, must be accompanied by a letter from their Principals confirming exclusive representation. Such letters are to be visaed by the Spanish Chamber of Commerce, or if this is not possible, by the Spanish Commercial Office or the Consulate.

Inquiries from British exporters about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Exts. 460, 462). where the full Spanish text may be seen.

Cotton flock: authorized duty-free importers

THE SPANISH *State Gazette* of February 13 published a list of Spanish firms authorized to import cotton flock free of duty for use in the manufacture of Spanish cotton goods for export.

Inquiries from British exporters about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Exts. 460, 462), where the full Spanish text may be seen.

Opening of global quotas

THE SPANISH global quotas for 1971 were published in *Trade and Industry* dated January 20. The Spanish authorities have now invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas. Applications against quotas Nos. 43 to 49 should be presented not later than March 9, and applications against quotas Nos. 51, 53, 55 and 57 should be presented not later than March 10.

Quota Nos.	Description	Value of licences for which applications are invited
		(Pesetas)
43	Marine engines (not liberalized) and parts for the manufacture of same	29,947,500
44	Engines for use on land (not liberalized) and parts for the manufacture of the same	116,795,250
45	Motor pumps and motor compressors (not liberalized)	26,620,000
46	Refrigerators up to 250 litres	91,506,250 (18,301 units)
47	Dumpers	133,100,000
48	Television and radio receivers	19,965,000
49	Radio transmitters and transmitter-receivers	44,255,750
51	Tractors	257,684,100
53	Buses, fire-engines and parts for the manufacture of commercial vehicles	166,375,000
55	Phonographs, dictaphones and other apparatus for sound recording and reproduction	13,310,000
57	Toys, games and articles for recreation	40,595,500

(*Continued on next page*)

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SPAIN, *continued*

Inquiries from British exporters about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Exts. 460, 462).

Home Compensation Tax levy

IN THE *State Gazette* of February 12, the Spanish authorities announced the following reductions in their Home Compensation Tax valid until April 23.

Tariff Heading	Description	Home Compensation Tax Levy Percentage reduction
03.02-A	Cod fish	100
09.01-A	Coffee, not roasted	40
23.01-B	Flours and meals of fish	100
26.01-A 2	Iron ore, other than roasted iron pyrites	75
26.01-G	Tin ores	50
Ex 26.03-C	Ash and residues containing tin only	50
Ex 27.01-A	Coal, suitable for cooking, or mixed, imported by iron or steel coking-plants for their own use in steel manufacture only	100
31.02-A	Natural sodium nitrate, etc.	100
57.03-A	Jute, raw or retted	50
73.03-A 2	Iron or steel waste and scrap	75

Customs tariff: duty reductions

NOTICE WAS given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated October 14, 1970, of duty reductions valid until December 31, 1970, on certain subheadings of the Spanish customs tariff.

In the *State Gazette* of February 15, the Spanish authorities announced the establishment until April 30 of the following duty reductions:

Tariff heading 78.01. Unwrought lead (including argentiferous lead): lead waste and scrap, 100 per cent reductions.

87.01-B 1. Track-laying tractors with a cylinder capacity of 6,000 c.c. or less, 100 per cent reductions.

Inquiries from British exporters about these notices should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Exts. 460, 462).

NORWAY

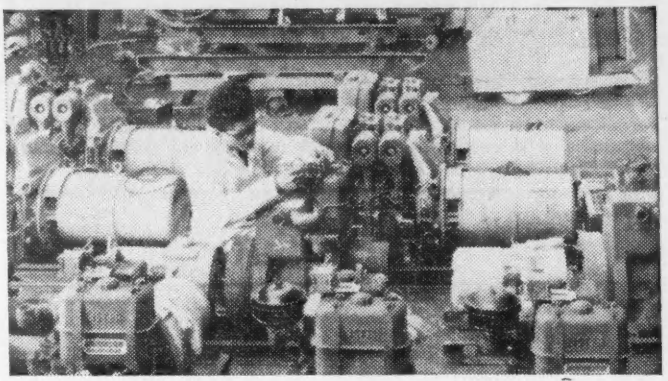
Reduction of suspension in Norwegian import duties

THE NORWEGIAN AUTHORITIES have announced the following changes in import duties which came into effect on January 1, and which are not included in the Norwegian Customs Tariff for 1971:

Customs Tariff Heading	Commodity	Revised Rate of Duty from January 1, 1971
ex 39.02 F	Sheets of plastic for the manufacture of adhesive plaster and adhesive tape	Free†
ex 56.07 B 2 b	Woven fabrics of 215 cm width or more, of man-made fibres (discontinuous), for the manufacture of floor coverings	Free†
ex 84.60 B	Moulds for the manufacture of footwear	Free
ex 90.16	Disc calculators	3% *ad valorem*
ex 90.19	Implantable prosthesis for surgical use	Free

† Temporary suspension only.

British exporters should address their inquiries to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU. (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 458, 459, 461).



Electricity generating sets awaiting despatch from the Loughborough factory of MIE (Power)–(Morrison Group) to the base camps of Norwegian mountain rescue teams and for hospital emergency supplies in Norway. The sets, with outputs of 6 to 10 kVA capacity, are shown alongside 3 kVA capacity sets to serve remote farmsteads in New Caledonia. The company exported 95 per cent of their total production of generating and associated equipment.

FINLAND

GATT Kennedy Round reductions

FURTHER TO the notice published in *Trade and Industry* of December 30, 1970 (page 601), the import duty rates for Finland as from January 1 are now available.

British exporters may obtain extracts of the country tariff pages relating to the items in which they are interested from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 458, 459). Tariff item numbers should be quoted where known.

USING EFTA

Opportunities for the British businessman in the free markets of EFTA are described in 'Using EFTA', published by the EFTA Secretariat in Geneva. This 161 page book provides basic information for the new exporter, outlines the procedures for claiming EFTA tariff treatment and gives useful facts and figures about individual EFTA countries. Copies, together with other EFTA publications (including the Secretariat's regular EFTA Bulletin) can be obained free of charge from the Department of Trade and Industry EFTA Information Centre, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2479/80).

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SWEDEN

Price freeze

THE SWEDISH Government has announced a further relaxation in the price freeze. The following is a list of items to which the freeze still applies.

Chapter in the Customs Tariff 1968: (25)	Items
ex 2	A. Foodstuffs and other products intended mainly for private consumption: Meat, pork and other edible parts of animals but not meat or parts of game, reindeer, duck or goose
ex 3	All kinds of frozen fish and the following kinds of fresh, chilled, salted, dried or smoked fish: cod, haddock, mackerel, plaice, herring, Baltic herring, salmon and rainbow trout; but not in respect of direct sales from fishermen or at auctions
ex 4	Milk and dairy products
ex 7	All kinds of frozen vegetables and the following kinds of fresh or chilled vegetables; potatoes, carrots, tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuce, white cabbage, and onions: but not in sales direct from the grower or at auctions
ex 8	The following fresh or chilled fruits: oranges, bananas, grapes, apples and pears; but not in direct sales from growers or at auctions
ex 9	Coffee, tea and spices
ex 10	Cereals, but not feeding stuff:, mixed seeds or seeds for seeding purposes
ex 11	Cereal flour and groats, flour meal and flakes of potatoes and starch
ex 15	Margarine, lard and other prepared edible fats
ex 16	Preparations of meat, pork, fish, crustaceans or molluscs
ex 17	Sugar and syrup
ex 18	Cocoa powder and ice cream, ice cream powder and ice cream paste containing cocoa
ex 19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch; pastrycooks' products
ex 20	Preparations of vegetables or fruit and of other plants or parts of plants
ex 21	Extracts and essences of coffee or tea, preparations with a basis of these extracts, prepared mustard, sauces and other essences, soup and broth preparations, ready-prepared soups and broths and prepared foodstuffs classified under 21.07 (ice cream, etc.), but not confectionery
ex 22	Beer made from malt (but not strong beer), beverages classifiable under Tariff No. 22.01 or 22.02 (mineral water, lemonade, etc.), vinegar
ex 24	Tobacco products
ex 25	Salt
ex 39	The following plastic materials, clothing cloths, curtains and similar articles, table cloths, kitchen cloths, sanitary and toilet articles, lamps and other lighting apparatus
ex 40	The following products of natural or synthetic rubber: tyre tubes for pedal cycles, mopeds, motorcycles and cars
ex 42	Clothing and other clothing accessories of leather or artificial leather
ex 43	Clothing and clothing accessories of fur skin or artificial fur
ex 49	The following products of the printing industry: books, picture-drawing-and painting books for children, maps, brochures and similar printing material, newspapers and periodicals, but not such newspapers or periodicals issued abroad or those mentioned in Section 8, Paragraphs 6 or 7 of the Decree on the Value-Added Tax (No. 430 of 1968) or which have scientific or educational aims and regularly receive state grants
ex 60	The following knitted products: stockings, socks, underclothing and outerclothing
61	Clothing and clothing accessories of textile materials, other than of knitted or crocheted materials
ex 62	The following made-up textile articles: travel rugs and blankets, bed linen, table cloths, towels and similar articles, curtains and other furnishing articles
ex 64	Footwear
ex 65	Headgear and parts thereof
ex 73, ex 74, ex 75, ex 76	Household articles of iron, steel, copper, nickel or aluminium
ex 82	Table knives, spoons, forks and scissors of non-precious metals
ex 84	Outboard engines
ex 84	Refrigerators, freeze boxes, cooling cabinets, washing machines, washing-up machines, iron and pressing machines, and sewing machines for household use
ex 85	Domestic electrical apparatus, electric stoves, electric ovens, amplifiers, tone frequency amplifiers, radio receivers even with built-in gramophone or recording apparatus, television receivers and electric light bulbs
ex 87	Motor cars, motor cycles, mopeds, bicycles, invalid vehicles, perambulators, and parts and accessories for such vehicles
ex 92	Gramophones, record players, and recording apparatus
ex 94	Furniture, mattresses, bed covers, cushions, etc., but not furniture for medical or surgical use or dentists' chairs and similar chairs
ex 97	Toys and sports articles, but not articles for fishing or hunting
	B. Other products:
	1. The following kinds of products from the mineral and quarrying industry for building purposes:
ex 25	Chalk and cement
ex 38	Factory-made concrete
ex 68	Goods of concrete or artificial stone
	Slag wool, stone wool and similar mineral wool and products thereof
ex 69	Bricks, bricks for framing of joists and hollow bricks, etc.
ex 70	Glass wool and products thereof
ex 27	2. Mineral fuels and propellants
—	3. Electric power
ex 44	4. Timber and products thereof but not wood for sale at auctions
ex 47	5. Paper pulp
ex 48	6. Paper and board and products of paper, pulp or board
ex 50-60	7. All kinds of clothing fabrics, furnishing fabrics, wallpaper, fabrics and home furnishing fabrics of textile materials
	8. Bottles, cans, cartons, sacks and similar packaging irrespective of the material
	Services:
	A. Banking and insurance services
	B. Transport (passenger or goods) but not transport by ship, aircraft or lorry between Sweden and abroad or transport of goods in inland waterways
	C. Consultancy services in respect of work on building or plant
	D. Hotel and boarding house services
	E. Restaurant and other catering activity (including catering at kiosks or through itinerant vendors)
	F. Laundering (including dry cleaning)
	G. Hairdressing

British exporters should address any inquiries to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 458, 459 and 461).

GREECE

Motor vehicle restrictions

IT HAS been reported from the Embassy in Athens that passenger-carrying vehicles not exceeding 2 tons cannot be used, if fitted with diesel engines. It may be possible for an application to be made to

(*Continued on next page*)

COLOUR BLOCKS FOR FRONT COVER

Colour cover blocks: *The Editor will be pleased to consider prints of suitable export pictures for which letterpress blocks are available for front cover colour illustrations. Colour transparencies from which the submitting firm intend to have blocks made for their own publicity purposes will also be considered.*

Black and white prints: *These should be 'action' photographs showing United Kingdom goods being inspected by overseas buyers or in process of being packed or shipped for export or being unloaded, installed or in use at the overseas destination. Photographs of United Kingdom businessmen in discussion with overseas buyers and of visitors at exhibition stands overseas are also acceptable.*

GREECE, *continued*

the Ministry of Agriculture for permission to make use of the diesel Land Rover but only if it is going to be used for agricultural purposes. It may be noted that this is not a ban on the import, merely a prohibition on the use of such engines.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420 and 475).

TURKEY

Customs duty exemption

THE TURKISH *Official Gazette* of November 24, 1970 published Decree No. 7/1608 exempting from customs duty altogether the following items on which duty had been raised on November 22:

Tariff No.	Description	Rate November 22	Rate November 24
31.02	Nitrous, mineral or chemical fertilizers	30%	Nil
31.03	Phosphorous, mineral or chemical fertilizers	15%	Nil
31.04	Potash, mineral or chemical fertilizers	15%	Nil
31.05	Other fertilizers: products in this category in the form of tablets, and fertilizer packages of less than 10 kgs. gross weight	22%	Nil
76.01	Unwrought aluminium	15%	Nil

Inquiries from British exporters about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420 and 475).

ISRAEL

Purchase tax

VARIOUS AMENDMENTS to the Israeli Purchase Tax Law have been made affecting the following items:

Fruit juices, sweetened beverages, fermented fruit beverages
Socks and stockings; panti-hose
Articles made or coated with precious metals
Electric lamp tubes
Appliances for ventilating, changing temperature or humidity of air (3 h.p. or more)
Electric heating appliances (excluding car heaters)
Polished limestone or marble
Electro-hydraulic and electro-pneumatic door openers
Escalators and parts thereof
Plastic oilcloth
Commercial motor vehicle chassis
Camping equipment for the promotion of foreign tourism in Israel
Sealing preparations for water preservation in the soil
Round bars and rods of iron or steel
Iron or steel wire
Polyethylene and carbon mixtures (BN.32.07)
Plastic lavatory seats (BN.39.07 and 69.10)
Aluminium rods with iron or steel cores
Conveyor belt devices for shops
Mineral oils.

Inquiries from British exporters about this notice, specifying the items in which they are interested, should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420 and 475).

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Additions to semi-liberalized import list

THE FOLLOWING items have been added to the Israeli semi-liberalized list of imports:

Tariff No.	Description	Import Duty	As from
03.01 4020	Fillet of hake type	IL. 400·00 per ton	February 1, 1971
16.04 2099	Fish preserves: mackerel and tuna	15% + IL. 5.00 per kilo	January 29, 1971
	Epoxy plasticizers:		
15.08 9991	Oils containing in their composition an epoxy group	45%	January 28, 1971
38.19 4620	Plasticizers containing in their composition an epoxy group	45%	
29.15	Esters of phthalic acid or adipic acid (subject to a surcharge levy of 15%)	Exempt	January 29, 1971
	Metal cylinders:		
40.14 8100	Metal cylinders, coated by a non-metal material of the kind used in printing machinery, printing or finishing	35%	January 28, 1971
84.34 5000	Metal cylinders coated with plastic material or with rubber	35%	
84.35 9921			
84.40 9921	Metal cylinders coated with plastic material or with rubber of the kind used in printing or finishing machinery	35%	
90.03 1090	Frames and mountings for protective goggles	45% but not less than IL. 1·40 per unit	January 28, 1971
90.03 2000	Parts for frames of protective goggles	45%	January 28, 1971
90.04 9900	Protective goggles, other than for underwater use	45% but not less than IL. 1·40 per unit	January 28, 1971
90.18 7000	Respiratory apparatus:		
7020	For fitting on the nose and mouth which are not of a kind necessitating a connection to any feeding appliance whatsoever:		
7021	The apparatus	20% but not less than IL. 6·00 per unit	January 28, 1971
7029	The parts	20%	January 28, 1971

Inquiries from British exporters about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420 and 475).

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Sales duty changes

DETAILS HAVE been received of the changes in sales duties introduced in South Africa with immediate effect on February 1 ·.

Increases cover a wide range of durable consumer goods and details may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

FAROE ISLANDS

EFTA certificates

IMPORT LICENCES and payment of a 1 per cent foreign currency fee are not required for goods of EFTA origin going into the Faroe Islands. However, many British exports are arriving without an EFTA declaration. The goods cannot then be cleared unless the importer pays the 1 per cent fee. The alternative is to leave the goods in the customs until the exporter can be contacted and asked to send the appropriate certificate.

British exporters are therefore reminded that EFTA certificates should accompany eligible goods going into the Faroes. These do not at the moment confer any tariff advantage, but they do save time and/or 1 per cent of the value, and they will, of course, be even more necessary if the lowering of duties for EFTA goods takes place as anticipated in two years' time.

British exporters should address their inquiries to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 458/9 and 461).

SINGAPORE

Import control

THE SINGAPORE Import and Export Control Notice No. 2/71 dated February 12, states that the import of creped paper in bulk rolls is now no longer subject to quota restriction or import licence.

Any inquiries from British exporters regarding this notice should be made to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext: 401, 468 and 469).

NEW ZEALAND

Price freeze

IT WAS ANNOUNCED on February 15, 1971, that legislation will be introduced in the New Zealand Parliament which is designed to enforce wage and price stabilization during the year to December 31. The main provisions of this legislation are:

(a) the price justification scheme (covered by the Export Intelligence Service Notice No. 206 of November 26, 1970) will apply throughout the price stabilization period
(b) total wage awards should not exceed 15 per cent during the period January 1, 1970 to December 31, 1971
(c) new wage awards of up to an accepted limit of 7 per cent (or possibly 8 per cent) may be agreed during 1971
(d) a wages authority will be set up to examine applications for awards above 7 per cent (8 per cent) in cases where both employers and employees are agreed on higher awards
(e) cost of living adjustments will be made by the wages authority probably in accordance with the six-monthly consumer price index review
(f) enforcement provisions and penalties will be available if experience indicates that the 7 per cent (8 per cent) voluntary guide lines are being infringed.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 401, 468, 469).

Emergency Protection Authority report

COPIES OF the following New Zealand Emergency Protection Authority report have been received and are available from the Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2321).

Tariff Item	Description
44.25.04	Wooden handles for tools

Postponement of Tariff and Development Board inquiry

THE NEW ZEALAND Tariff and Development Board inquiry into the proposed elimination of margins of duty on certain inks (TI 32.13.11, 19, 21 and 29) set down for Tuesday, April 6, has been postponed until Tuesday, September 7, the closing date for evidence being Friday, August 20. Details of this inquiry were published in *Trade and Industry* of December 30, 1970, page 610.

Any inquiry regarding this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2321) quoting Ref. CRE 15/71.

(*Continued on next page*)

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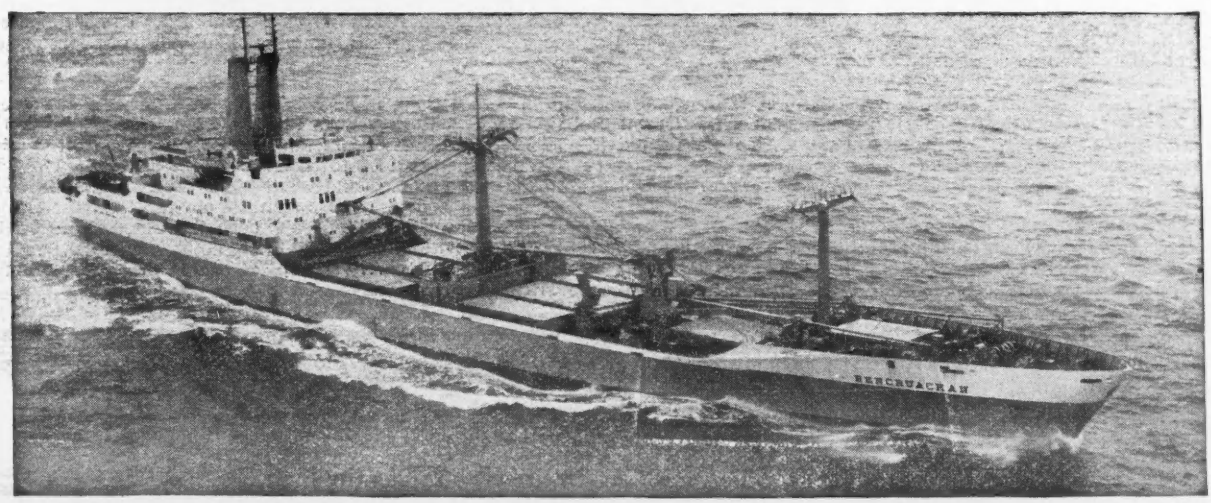

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NEW ZEALAND, *continued*

New Zealand/Australia Free Trade Agreement–

Customs tariff inquiry: dartboards

AT THE REQUEST of the Minister of Overseas Trade, the New Zealand Tariff and Development Board proposes to inquire into and report upon the question of whether dartboards classified within Tariff item 97.04.09 should be added to Schedule A of the New Zealand-Australia Free Trade Agreement.

The Board will, in accordance with its normal procedures, conduct a public inquiry which will take place in Wellington on Thursday, April 29, at 10.30 a.m. Typewritten statements (12 copies) should be lodged with Mr. O. A. Black, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, PO Box 5070, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than Thursday, April 15. 'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses', which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board, can be seen at the Department of Trade and Industry, Export House. 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 468), Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

British producers are reminded that under Article 8 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement, 1959, they are entitled to full rights of audience before this Tariff and Development Board. Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry.

Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand or through the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc., PO Box 2286, Wellington, New Zealand, telegraphic address 'Transtrade', telephone Wellington 43-706 (the BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member – details may be obtained from the BTANZ) and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2321), quoting reference CRE 16678.

Customs tariff inquiry: glucose, etc.

THE NEW ZEALAND Tariff and Development Board has been requested by the Minister of Customs to inquire into and report on the nature and degree of the protection, if any, which is considered appropriate in respect of goods classified within the Tariff items set out in the Schedule to this notice.

The Board will, in accordance with its normal procedures, conduct a public inquiry which will take place in Wellington ln Tuesday, April 27, at 10.30 a.m. Typewritten statements (12 copies) should be lodged with Mr. O. A. Black, Acting Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, PO Box 5070, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than Tuesday, April 13. 'Notes for the Giudance of Witnesses', which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board, can be seen at the Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 468). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiriy by the person tendering it.

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Schedule

Number	Description	Rates of Duty		
		British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
17.02	Other sugars; sugar syrups; artificial honey (whether or not mixed with natural honey); caramel:			
	Sugars and sugar syrups:			
	Glucose:			
17.02.01	Liquid	Free	Free	Free
17.02.02	Dry	Free	Free	Free
17.05	Flavoured or coloured sugars, syrups and molasses, but not including fruit juices containing added sugar in any proportion:			
17.05.09	Other kinds	22½%	37½%	45%

Customs tariff inquiry: import duties affecting wooden tool handles

THE NEW ZEALAND Minister of Customs has requested the Tariff and Development Board to inquire into and report on the nature and degree of protection it considers appropriate on the goods set out in the First Schedule to this notice. This will include the question of import licensing as it affects these goods.

The Board will, in accordance with its normal procedure, conduct a public inquiry which will take place in Wellington on Tuesday, May 4, at 10.30 a.m. Typewritten statements (12 copies) should be lodged with Mr. O. A. Black, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, PO Box 5070, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than Tuesday, April 30. 'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses,' which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board, can be seen at the Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 468). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

Following the receipt of a report from the Emergency Protection Authority the Government has accepted the recommendation of the Authority that urgent action is necessary in relation to the importation of certain of the goods subject to the present inquiry. These goods, and the nature of the temporary measures taken pending inquiry and report by the Board, are described in the Second Schedule to this notice.

British producers are reminded that under Article 8 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement, 1959, they are entitled to full rights of audience before this Tariff and Development Board. Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry.

Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand or through the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc., PO Box 2286, Wellington, New Zealand, telegraphic address 'Transtrade', telephone: Wellington 43-706 (the BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member – details may be obtained from the BTANZ) and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2321) quoting reference CRE 821/69.

(NEW ZEALAND, *continued on page* 502)

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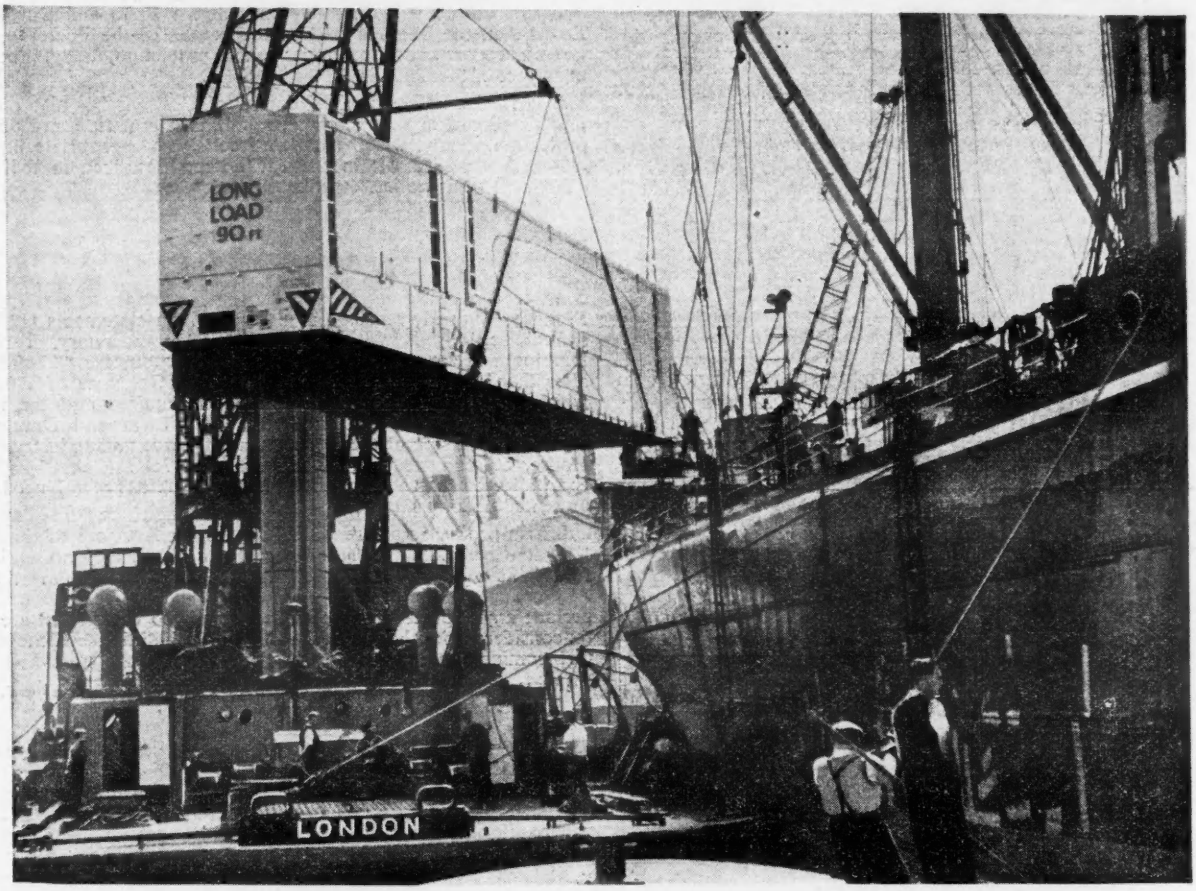

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NEW ZEALAND, *continued*

First Schedule

Number	Description	Rates of Duty		
		British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
44.25	Wooden tools, tool bodies, tool handles, broom and brush bodies and handles; boot and shoe lasts and trees, of wood:			
	Tool handles; broom and brush bodies and handles:			
44.25.02	Broom, mop, rake and similar handles	22½%	..	55%
Ex 44.25.03	Brush handles	32½%	..	65%
	Other kinds:			
44.25.06	As may be determined by the Minister	20%†	..	20%†
44.25.07	Other	Free	Free	Free

†Or such lower rate of duty as the Minister may in any case direct

Second Schedule

(a) Prior to acceptance of EPA recommendation.				
44.25.04	Other	Free	Free	Free
(b) As amended following acceptance of EPA recommendation.				
	Other kinds:			
44.25.06	As may be determined by the Minister	20%†	..	20%†
44.25.07	Other	Free	Free	Free

† Or such lower rate of duty as the Minister may in any case direct

The following handles have been determined under the new item 44.25.06 above.

44.25.06	Handles, exceeding 24 in. in length suitable for use with axes, adzes, grubbers, mauls, picks, slashers and sledge-hammers	10%	..	10%

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Customs tariff inquiry: certain resins and plastic materials, etc.

FOLLOWING RECEIPT by the New Zealand Minister of Customs of a report from the Emergency Protection Authority the Government has accepted the recommendation of the Authority that ground polyethylene powder and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) compounds (Ex Tariff items 39.02.01, 39.02.02, 39.02.03 and 39.02.04), as set out in the First Schedule to this notice, should remain subject to import licensing pending inquiry and report by the Tariff and Development Board.

In accordance with the provisions of the Tariff and Development Board Act, the Minister of Customs requested the Board to inquire into and report what form of permanent protection, if any, is necessary in respect of these goods.

In a further reference the Minister of Customs has also requested that the Board inquire into and report on the nature and degree of protection, if any, which the Board considers appropriate in respect of goods classified within the Tariff items described in the Second Schedule to this notice.

As the wider reference referred to in the above paragraph also covers the goods which were the subject of the reference referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the Board proposes to deal with both references simultaneously and will, in accordance with its normal procedures, conduct a public inquiry which will take place in Wellington on Monday, May 31, at 10.30 a.m. Typewritten statements (12 copies) should be lodged with Mr. O. A. Black, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, PO Box 5070, Wellington, New Zealand, not alter than Friday, May 14. 'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses', which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board, can be seen at the Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 468). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

British producers are reminded that under Article 8 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement, 1959, they are entitled to full rights of audience before this Tariff and Development Board. Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry.

Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand or through the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc., PO Box 2286, Wellington, New Zealand, telegraphic address 'Transtrade', telephone Wellington 43-706 (the BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member – details may be obtained from the BTANZ) and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2321), quoting reference CRE 829/69.

Number	Description	Rates of Duty			
			British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
39.02	Polymerization and copolymerization products (for example, polyethylene, polyetrahaloethylenes, polisobutylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl chloroacetate, polyvinyl chloroacetate and other polyvinyl derivatives, polyacrylic and polymethacrylic derivatives, coumarine-marene-indene resins):				
	Powder, granules, flakes, blocks, lumps and similar bulk forms:				
	Polyethylene or polystyrene:				
Ex 39.02.01	As may be determined by the Minister	Aul.	25%†	25%†	25%†
Ex 39.02.02	Other		Free	Free	Free
	Polyvinyl chloride:				
Ex 39.02.03	As may be determined by the Minister		25%†	25%†	25%†
Ex 39.02.04	Other		Free	Free	Free

†Or such lower rate of duty as the Minister ma y in any case direct

Number	Description	Rates of Duty		
		British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
38.08	Rosin and resin acids, and derivatives thereof other than ester gums included in heading No. 39.05; rosin spirit and rosin oils:			
38.08.09	Other	Free	Free	Free
Ex 38.19.99	Foundry core binders based on products other than natural resinous products	25%	45%	50%
39.01	Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products whether or not modified or polymerized, and whether or not linear (for example, phenoplasts, aminoplasts, alkyds, polyallyl esters and other unsaturated polyesters, silicones):			
	Powder, granules, flakes, blocks, lumps and similar bulk forms:			
	Other kinds:			
39.01.14	As may be determined by the Minister	25%†	25%†	25%†
39.01.18	Other	Free	Free	Free
	Liquids, pastes, solutions and emulsions:			
39.01.21	As may be determined by the Minister	25%†	..	25%†
39.01.22	Other	Free	..	Free
39.02	Polymerization and copolymerization products (for example, polyethylene, polytetrahaloethylenes, polyisobutylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloroacetate and other polyvinyl derivatives, polyacrylic and polymethacrylic derivatives, coumarone-indene resins):			
	Powder, granules, flakes, blocks, lumps and similar bulk forms:			
	Polyethylene or polystyrene:			
39.02.01	As may be determined by the Minister	25%†	25%†	25%†
39.02.02	Other	Aut. 15%†		
39.02.02	Other	Free	Free	Free
	Polyvinyl chloride:			
39.02.03	As may be determined by the Minister	25%†	25%†	25%†
39.02.04	Other	Free	Free	Free
	Other kinds:			
39.02.08	As may be determined by the Minister	25%†	25%†	25%†
39.02.09	Other	Free	Free	Free
	Liquids, pastes, solutions and emulsions:			
39.02.21	As may be determined by the Minister	25%†	..	25%†
39.02.29	Other	Free	Free	Free
39.05	Natural resins modified by fusion (run gums), artificial resins obtained by esterification of natural resins or of resinic acids (ester gums); chemical derivatives of natural rubber (for example, chlorinated rubber, rubber hydrocloride, oxidized rubber, cyclized rubber):			
	Natural resins modified by fusion:			
39.05.11	In solution	20½%	..	55%
39.05.19	Other	Free	20%	30%
	Artificial resins obtained by esterification of natural resins or of resinic acids:			
39.05.21	In solution	27½%	..	55%
39.05.29	Other	Free	..	Free
39.06	Other high polymers, artificial resins and artificial plastic materials; including alginic acid, its salts and esters; linoxyn:			
	Powder, granules, flakes, blocks, lumps and similar bulk forms:			
39.06.21	As may be determined by the Minister	25%†	25%†	25%†
		Aut. 15%*		
39.06.29	Other	Free	Free	Free
	Liquids, pastes, solutions and emulsions:			
39.06.31	As may be determined by the Minister	25%†	..	25%†
39.06.39	Other	Free	Free	Free

†Or such lower rate of duty as the Minister may in any case direct

AUSTRALIA

Marking and standardization of packaged imported goods

A NOTICE was published in *Trade and Industry* dated November 11, 1970 to the effect that the introduction by the Australian States of uniform packaging had been deferred until May 1, 1971 due to the decision of the Australian Government to convert to the metric system of weights and measures.

We have now been advised by the British High Commission at Canberra that the date of the proposed packaging legislation may be regarded as deferred beyond May 1, 1971 pending an announcement by the Australian Government of the conversion programme.

Ample notice will be given of the date of operation of the new legislation to enable exporters to comply.

In the meanwhile, quantities quoted in Imperial and/or metric measures will be acceptable.

Inquiries from British exporters about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 468, 469, 401).

TOGO

New tax

ON JANUARY 1, a new local tax came into force in Togo, which affects a number of imports as follows:

Tariff position	Designation of products	Rate of tax
03-01 B	Chilled or frozen fish	1%
—	Fabrics	1%
	(1) All nutritional produce (fresh foods appearing in the following categories)	
07-01	Vegetables	
Chapter 8	Fruits	
Chapter 2	Meat, poultry or offal chilled or not	
02-01	Pig meat	
03-03	Shell-fish	
	Milk produce such as:	
04-04	Cheese	
04-03	Butter	
04-01 C	Fresh cream	
22-01	(2) All types of mineral water	
97-01 to 97-03	(3) Toys	
33-06 A a	(4) Non-alcoholic liquid perfumes	5%
33-06 A b	(5) Alcoholic liquid perfumes	
33-06 C a	(6) Other non-alcoholic perfumery products	
71-12 B, 71-13 B	(7) Jewellery or goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares	
49-02	(8) Periodical and illustrated newspapers	
84-15	(9) Refrigerators	
73-36	Gas cookers	
	Electric cookers	
84-12	Air conditioners } As well as detached pieces	
85-06 84-11 F	Ventilators	
85-15	Radios and televisions	
87-02 A 1 a	Private cars	
87-02	Lorries, vans	

Inquiries from British exporters about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 571/2/3).

PERU

Importation of clothes brushes, shoe brushes and wire hand brushes prohibited

PERUVIAN SUPREME DECREE No. 008-71-EF of January 27, 1971 has prohibited the importation of the following two Peruvian tariff items:

Tariff No.	Description
96.02.1.03	Clothes brushes, shoe brushes and brushes for similar uses
96.02.9.99	Wire hand brushes, only

British exporters should address any inquiries about this notice to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 474, 467, 7312).

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE UNCTAD/GATT

The International Trade Centre was established by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at the request of the developing countries. Since January, 1968, it has been jointly operated by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the GATT. The Centre's aim is to assist the developing countries in their export trade by providing them with information on export markets and marketing and helping them to develop their export promotion services and to train the necessary personnel.

Further information about the Trade Centre and its work may be obtained from United Kingdom Liaison Officer, Miss E. P. M. Baggs, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2438).

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COLOMBIA

New tariff headings

BY COLOMBIAN RESOLUTION No. 011 of October 6, 1970, the following new tariff headings have been created:

Tariff No.	Description	Ad valorem cif
29.13 D	Ketone alcohols, ketone phenols, ketone aldehydes and other single or complex oxygen function ketones	20%
38.19 U	Preparations (salts) for steel thermic treatment	50%
38.19 V	Other chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries, n.e.s. (Prior deposit is 30% of the fob value on this item)	80%
48.07 VI a	Fourdrinier paper and paperboard water-proofed with latex, polyvinyl chloride and nitryl rubber with not more than 52% concentration	40%
48.07 VI B	Other paper and paperboard coated or impregnated with artificial resins or similar substances	70%
71.02 A I	Diamonds for industrial purposes	30%
82.07	Tool-tips and plates; sticks and the like for tool-tips, unmounted, of sintered metal carbides (e.g. carbides of tungsten, molybdenum or vanadium)	30%

British exporters should address any inquiries they may have about this notice to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 474, 476, 7312).

Reduction in duty

BY COLOMBIAN Ministry of Finance Decree No. 1812 of September 29, 1970, the duty on complete or incomplete chassis for articulated lorries (Tariff No. 87.04) is reduced to 10 per cent *ad valorem* cif when they are imported CKD by assembly plants duly authorized by the Superintendency of Industry and Commerce, or plants with manufacturing or assembly contracts with the National Government.

British exporters should address any inquiries they may have about this notice to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 474, 476 or 7312).

Prior import deposit reduction

THE COLOMBIAN Monetary Board's Resolution No. 66 of October 7, 1970, reduces the prior import deposit on items falling within the following Brussel's nomenclature numbers:

25.07 25.13 25.24 28.04 28.17 28.21 28.23 28.30 28.38 28.40 28.42 28.43 28.45 28.47 29.02 29.03 29.14 29.16 29.24 32.05 32.07 32.08 32.11 33.01 33.04 38.19 39.01 39.03 40.13 48.01 48.07 68.04 69.02 73.15 74.01 75.01 76.03 77.02 85.02 85.20 85.24 87.11 87.12 87.13 91.06

British exporters can, by specifyihg their products, obtain further details from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Exts. 474, 476, 7312).

BRAZIL

Import duty on computers reduced

CUSTOMS POLICY COUNCIL Resolution No. 912 of December 22, 1970, published in the Brazil *Official Gazette* of January 21, reduces the import duty on electronic computers, including their peripheral equipment, from 20 per cent to 10 per cent of the cif value, under tariff heading 84.71.001.

Inquiries from British exporters about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Et. 474, 476, 7312).

UNITED STATES

Quenching of steel cylinders

THE UNITED STATES Hazardous Materials Regulations Board is considering an amendment to the regulations governing the quenching of specification 3AA, 3AAX, 3HT and 4DA.

The proposals under consideration would permit the quenching of steel cylinders by suitable fluids other than oil. One of the substances being considered is water, which is also being considered as the base to which other quenchant cooling rates are compared.

Anyone wishing to make his views known on this proposal is invited to make representations to the Hazardous Materials Regulations Board on or before April 6.

British exporters may obtain further details about this notice from Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2647) (Ref. FR 22.1.71).

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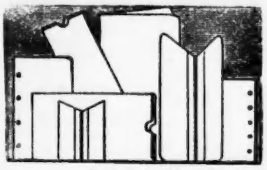

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